

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

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Winnipeg, Canada, March 29, 1911

No. 966

DON'T STAY IN A RUT

Our forefathers plowed with oxen; our fathers plowed with horses; but the up-to-date farmer of today is not satisfied with such primitive methods



THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS THE MODERN PLOW HORSE AT WORK

The American-Abell Universal Farm Motor

This horse requires less attention, less feed and does more work and better work than your draft horses do; and, besides, it requires no feed and no attention at all when not working.

The first cost is less, too, than the cost of the number of draft horses required to do the same amount of work.

Sounds like a good investment, doesn't it? It is a good investment—the best a farmer can make.

"Intelligent farming" is the watchword today, and "intelligent

farming" means deep plowing, and plowing in time. If you are rushed put on an extra man and run day and night. This horse never gets tired.

Doesn't that appeal to you as good common sense? Write for catalog and terms; or, better still, call at our nearest Branch House and see one of these Modern Horses put thru its paces.

Our Creed: "We believe honest goods can be sold to honest people by honest methods."

American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada

Regina

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P. B. Smith B
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FIELD NOTES

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN ALBERTA

The short-course judging schools held this past few months in Alberta at Strathmore, Macleod, Lloydminster and Innisfail, were well patronized by large numbers interested in advanced agricultural methods. At each point where the schools were held the attendance was large, there being an average each day of over 200. The department of

agriculture conducted these schools, bringing lecturers from outside points, who were well versed on conditions similar to those found in Alberta. Prof. Atkinson, from Bozeman, Montana, and Professor Elliott, of the C. P. R., demonstration farm at Strathmore, were of great assistance.

While instruction was given in many of the phases of agriculture, greatest interest was shown in the seed and livestock judging. Grains and animals were provided by the department at each point. Judging contests were held at each place, and at the conclusion of the work at Innisfail, the winners at

the different contests strove for honors in a grand final competition. The prizes for the grand aggregate were won by the Strathmore team, the Macleod team being a close second; Innisfail team, third, and the team from Vermilion, fourth. The two winning teams secured silver cups, presented by the department.

Results in grand aggregate competition: 1, Strathmore team, Messrs. Worthington, Hay, Fring and Waddy, 1,989 points; 2, Macleod, Messrs. Glass, Langdon, McFadden and Adams, 1,954 points; 3, Innisfail, Messrs. McClure, McGorman, Bow and McComb, 1,838

points; 4, Vermilion, Messrs. Taylor, Macdonald, Macleod and Swift, 1,790 points.

Messrs. Glass and McFadden, of Macleod, and Messrs. McClure and McComb, of Innisfail, were each presented, by Mr. Marshall, minister of agriculture, with a valuable work on livestock in recognition of high individual standing in the competition.

The winners at the Innisfail school for grain judging and weed seed identification were: Wheat—1, A. B. McGorman; 2, W. T. G. McClure; 3, N. C. Nelson. Oats—1, L. McComb; 2, J. A. Bower; 3, T. G. McClure. Barley—1, W. T. G. McClure; 2, A. B. McGorman; 3, N. C. Nelson. Weed seeds—1, C. Knights; 2, W. Richards; 3, C. H. Grant.

SHORT COURSE IN DAIRYING

The Alberta department of agriculture will conduct a two weeks' course of instruction in creamery buttermaking and management at Innisfail, Alberta, commencing on Monday afternoon, the 3rd of April. Following is an outline of the work that will be taken up:

(a) In the class room lectures will be given on chemistry and bacteriology in relation to dairying; the principles underlying sanitary milk and cream production; testing and buttermaking; creamery bookkeeping and management; markets and marketing of dairy products; dairy herd management, etc. The school library contains text books and a number of agricultural and dairy journals for the use of students in attendance.

(b) Practical Work—The Innisfail creamery management has generously placed the creamery, equipment and cream supply at the disposal of the department for dairy school purposes, and practical work will be carried on in the following departments.

1. Testing Room—The testing of milk and cream for butterfat and acidity, and the testing of butter for moisture and salt contents. Complete instructions will be given in the use of the Babcock test; the acidimeter and alkaline tests, the Mitchell-Walker, Geldard, Farrington and Irish Moisture tests and in the use of a test for determining the salt contents of butter.

2. Buttermaking Room—An ample supply of milk and cream is assured and practical instruction will be given in this department in the pasteurization of milk and cream by the Reid and the Farrington pasteurizers; in preparing pure culture ferments for cream ripening; in the grading and scoring of cream and butter; in churning, working and packing butter.

3. Boiler Room—The care and handling of boilers and engines, pipe fitting, soldering and general repair work will be fully explained and demonstrated by the instructor in charge.

4. The bookkeeping department will present a complete yet simple accounting system for creameries, including patrons' accounts, stock book, cash and general ledger. Specimen forms of these will be given to each student so he may become familiar with all details.

Buttermakers are invited to attend the whole course, but if this be impossible anyone attending for a shorter time will get the greatest possible benefit from the time spent. Students will be expected to take part in the practical work under the direction of the instructor in charge of each department, or of any department in which they may wish to specialize.

The instructors of the school and their subjects are as follows:

C. Marker, dairy commissioner, director of the school, deals with creamery management and economics, markets, dairy legislation, etc.; Prof. A. Lehmann, University of Alberta, Chemistry in relation to dairying; Dr. D. G. Revell, provincial bacteriologist, Bacteriology in Relation to Dairying; H. S. Pearson, provincial dairy instructor, Buttermaking and Pasteurization; Geo. W. Scott, provincial dairy instructor, Testing of Milk and its Products; J. R. Flan, engineer, Boiler and Engine, etc.; G. H. Hutton, superintendent Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Dairy Herd Management; F. W. Underwood, accountant Dairy Commissioner's branch, Bookkeeping.

* * *

Manitoba's legislature was prorogued on Friday.

SAVE ROXBORO BANDS

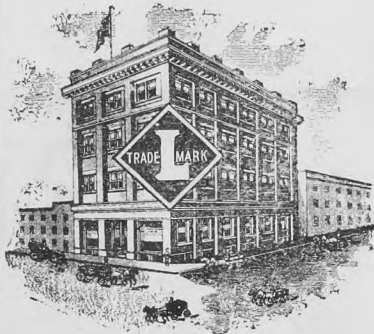
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AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Mar. 29th

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 8--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

You are in the habit of insisting on the very best you can get for your money--in your business. You go carefully into the quality of farm implements, flour, groceries, house furnishings, or anything you purchase.

Why do you not employ the same discrimination in buying cigars?

Why do you pay 10 cents for a cheaply made cigar manufactured from inferior tobacco, when you can get full value for the same price?

Perhaps you do not know what cigar to ask for. You merely take a haphazard choice from two or three brands that are set before you.

Here is your chance to do better. The ROXBORO CIGAR is the best 10 cent cigar made to-day. Don't take my word for it, but cut out the coupon below and get three of the best cigars you have ever smoked for 25 cents.

As a further inducement, look at these splendidly-colored pictures, large-sized and framed in Mission Oak, which you can get free by merely saving the bands. START NOW.

I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per



Thinking of Him



Dreaming of Her



Their First Anniversary

F. A. CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY F. A.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here

Contest Closes
April 30, 1911

WIN

Contest Closes
April 30, 1911

BIG MONEY PRIZE

The brains of the world have puzzled over limerick contests. Fortunes have been given away by papers throughout the Empire and the United States. It is time Westerners had an opportunity to demonstrate the quality of their grey matter, and at the same time earn more money in five minutes than is the usual reward for months of toil. To this end we have decided to inaugurate a

Big Limerick Contest

Following Are Samples of Limericks :

There was a young lady named Foster,
Whose parents both thought they had lost her
Until in an oak
They saw her red cloak
Where the horns of a bull must have tossed her.

A cheese that was aged and gray
Was walking and talking one day.
Said the cheese, "kindly note
My mamma was a goat
And I'm made out of curds, by the whey."

There was a young girlie named May
Who went early to school every day
She was first in her class
And felt sure she would pass
So she did—took a chill—passed away.

The Contest

Following is an incomplete limerick, the last line being omitted. We do not ask you to write a whole limerick, merely to provide a last line for this one :

There was a young farmer out West
For the prettiest girl made a quest
He searched many places
He saw many faces

Can you supply a clever line to complete this limerick? The four who send us the cleverest lines are going to win BIG CASH PRIZES, and EVERYONE sending in a line will win a valuable prize. Be the one to win the first prize. YOU can do it

How to Enter The Contest

Send us the best line you can think of as an ending for the limerick together with the name of one new subscriber accompanied by \$1.50. to pay for the new subscription. The contest closes April 30th, and on this date all lines submitted will be passed upon by thoroughly competent judges, and the four cash prize-winners announced as promptly as possible. YOU MAY SUBMIT ONE LINE FOR EVERY NEW SUBSCRIPTION YOU SEND US, ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.50.

Big Cash Prizes

The one sending in the winning line will be given 10% of total receipts from new subscriptions secured from this contest; the second prize is 7%; the 3rd is 4%, and fourth is 3% of total receipts. That is to say, if there are 4,000 entries the total receipts at \$1.50 for each new subscription will be \$6,000.00. Therefore, the 1st prize would be \$600.00; the second, \$420.00; the third, \$240.00, and the fourth, \$180.00. Now, we have over 25,000 subscribers, and the majority of subscribers have families, making over 100,000 people who will see this advertisement. If only one in twenty people enter the contest, and the proportion will possibly be greater, that would be 5,000 entries, or total receipts of \$7,500.00, and the first prize would be \$750.00; the second, \$525.00; the third, \$300.00, and the fourth, \$225.00. \$17,000.00 was distributed by one English paper in one week to readers who entered a limerick competition. See what Canada can do. TO EVERYONE who enters this contest we will send a complete Gazetteer and Atlas of the world, containing new and complete maps of the world and grand divisions, each province of Canada, United States, Polar Regions, etc., with complete Gazetteer Index, giving latest population, figures, etc. Now, complete the limerick even if you do not enter the contest, and see how your line compares with that of the winners.

Easy to Secure the New Subscription

To make it easy for you to get a subscription from the first person you approach we will also allow him to enter the contest and submit a line, but will not send him our Gazetteer and Atlas, but for the cash prizes he will have an equal chance with other entries. Show him this advertisement, and you will have no difficulty in securing his subscription. If you are not a subscriber, have one of your neighbors, who is a subscriber, send your subscription and line in for you. Now, do not delay, but get your skill into play, and complete the limerick immediately.

A BIG PRIZE MAY BE YOURS IN RETURN FOR AN INTERESTING LITTLE EXERCISE OF SKILL.

Clip Out
This Coupon
Fill It In
And Mail
Immediately

Gentlemen:—I wish to enter your limerick contest, for which the first four prizes are in cash, on the understanding that I get a copy of your complete Gazetteer and Atlas, whether I win either of the first four prizes or not. I enclose the sum of \$..... to pay new subscriptions for one year to

Name New Subscriber..... P.O. Address..... Province.....
I submit the following line as ending for Limerick :

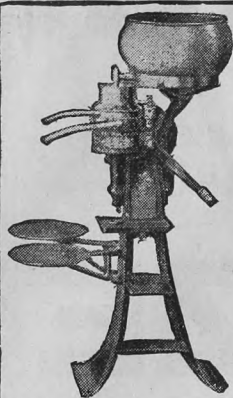
(WRITE THIS VERY CLEARLY)

Mr..... submit the following line :
(NAME OF NEW SUBSCRIBER)

Sent by.....
NAME..... ADDRESS..... PROVINCE.....

Use separate paper for extra lines and subscriptions

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited



What the De Laval Owner Gets

The simplest, strongest, most attractive, most convenient and most profitable machine made for the recovery of cream from milk.

A mechanically perfect machine built as accurately as a watch and almost as noiseless in operation.

An everlasting machine in which every point of friction is fitted with bushings readily removable.

The slowest running, fastest skimming, easiest cleaned and most sanitary separator bowl.

Absolute recovery of cream at all times, whether with warm milk, cold milk, new milk or old milk, and cream ranging from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent.

A machine which at a moment's notice and with practically no expense may be fitted for operation by any mechanical power.

A guarantee of the uninterrupted usefulness of his machine through the protection afforded by the company's world-wide organization, made up of branch offices and shops, local agents and travellers.

Finally, the De Laval owner has the privilege of paying for his machine from the increased profits which it earns.

Before buying, see the New Improved De Laval. A free trial, if desired.

Write for catalog No. 160.

The De Laval Separator Company

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WINNIPEG

Vancouver



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beauty is a
joy forever"

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The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.

Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly filtered and aged. They spread and wear well.



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Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading, large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, Limited

WESTERN OFFICES

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGAR

Always suspect your kidneys first when you are ailing. Almost everybody has sluggish kidneys—and sluggish kidneys cause backache, headache, and a long list of ailments of the blood and the urinary system. Clean your kidneys surely, speedily and safely with Dr. Clark's Sweet Nitre Pills, and KEEP THEM CLEANED with the same certain remedy. Don't let kidney trouble get the start of you—prevent it with Dr. Clark's Sweet Nitre Pills. Don't wait until the 'trouble' develops into a chronic disease. Stop it in time. Keep your kidneys, bladder and whole urinary tract in healthy, active condition with this sure remedy. Dr. Clark's Sweet Nitre Pills are not merely a diuretic—a cleanser for the kidneys and bladder—but a genuine tonic. Their use does not create a habit. And no other medicine will do all that Dr. Clark's Sweet Nitre Pills will do. They are only fifty cents a box, and they are sold everywhere or mailed direct by The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., of Winnipeg, Canada.

**Dr. Clark's
Sweet Nitre Pills
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In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

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If you are, it is safe to say that you have decided, or will decide, to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium, and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

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Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

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**The Alberta-Canadian Insurance
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AND HOME JOURNAL

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14-16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editorial

Permanent Roads

If Manitoba's Highway Commissioner is given a chance and the rural municipal councils throughout the province give thought to road improvement from the broad provincial standpoint, the postage stamp province is likely to have some modern roadways within the next five years. The influence of the Manitoba Good Roads Association is spreading to districts far removed from Winnipeg, and effective work in 1910 has shown that this association is of practical value. Lately, also, an association has been formed at Selkirk, and the members expressed a determination to hasten the construction of a permanent roadway from Winnipeg north to the lake.

Perhaps from the farmers' standpoint a permanent roadway could better be built through a more representative farming district. No doubt, many will object on the ground that this road is primarily for the convenience of automobilists. Granting that these arguments are sound, there remains the matter of demonstration. What the West needs is a practical demonstration that a properly built roadway is an advisable investment. If such demonstration can be placed where it will be of advantage chiefly to agriculturists, so much the better. In any event let us have the demonstration soon.

In Ontario a campaign was waged for years by a few road enthusiasts. Little was accomplished until a long stretch of road bed was properly laid. Now, the country and the city have got together to construct satisfactory roads along the leading highways of the county of York.

The trouble all along has been too much sus-

picion on the part of the farmer against his friends in the city. Co-operation between agriculturists and townspeople can overcome many handicaps that now are in evidence.

Are Winter Fairs Held Too Late?

There is a feeling prevalent that our winter fairs are held too late in the season, and when the matter is looked at in all its phases there are evident reasons why it would be an advantage to hold these shows earlier. As now held, they come between winter and spring, and if spring happens to be early, as it was last year and promises to be this, farmers are more concerned preparing for the season's work than they are in attending shows. Also, the dates are rather late for buying breeding stock, horses especially, and it would be an advantage to buyers to be able to look over a line of stallions such as may be found at the show before investing their money. But as it is now most buyers have made their purchases before the shows are held. For it isn't wise these days to leave off the buying of a stallion until within a few weeks of the breeding season. Hog men complain that the fairs come at an awkward time for them to hold over pigs farrowed in spring to compete under the weights required in the bacon classes, while sheep and cattle exhibitors have nothing in particular to gain from exhibiting at a fair late in March as against showing earlier in the season.

There is the argument, of course, that the milder weather of late winter makes it less hazardous to stock-owners in shipping their animals to and from the shows, particularly in the case of horses. However, it is doubtful if the alternating warm and cold weather of March is not more likely to produce the disorders incident to exposing fitted animals to the hardships of transportation and exhibition buildings, than is the steady, if more severe, weather of midwinter. Also, our winter fair associations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have provided warm, well heated accommodation for judging. Manitoba has as comfortable stabling in the regular winter fair building as will be found on the average farm, and Saskatchewan could provide anything additional needed to its present accommodation at very little expense.

On the whole, we believe some attention should be given to this matter. As we understand it, winter fairs are held primarily to give breeders an opportunity of displaying their stock and farmers a chance of seeing it shown and judged. So far as the average farmer is concerned, the winter fair would serve him better if it were held before the smell of spring and seed time was too much in the air. And what is to the interests of the farmer, should be directly to the interest of the breeder, for it takes crowds of visitors, as well as well filled stock classes, to make a successful show. As it is, the term "winter fair" is a misnomer.

Not a Lack of Brains

It is strange how many people like to refer to the great farming class as being somewhat deficient in brain power. Do they ever wait to think that the big majority of farmers are the brainiest men in the world? The trouble is they are so busy that they do not use what brains they have to advantage. Why is it that the man who equips himself with plenty of hired help and labor-saving machinery almost invariably prospers? Just because he is not tied with his nose so close to the grindstone that he is unable to use his brains. He has time to study and plan, and do his work intelligently. Some men can do the brain work and also take a good share of the actual labor. Others would do less of the latter were they not afraid neighbors would say they were developing a serious attack of laziness.

Pay no attention to what a neighbor says, as long as you are doing the right thing. Study your farm and plan your work. Then go ahead. The result in actual returns will show how much your neighbors knew. This is no country for the *gentleman farmer*, as this name has come to be used, but it is an ideal country for the man who takes time to use his brains as well as his hands.

Reputations in Horse Raising

Andrew Graham at Brandon recently, speaking as retiring president of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, laid his finger on the weak spot in connection with horse breeding in the Canadian West. The time is past, if it ever really was here, when individuals, or communities, can attain any creditable degree of success in raising horses by following the haphazard methods of breeding commonly practiced. The only system by which a man can build up a stud uniform in type, size and quality is by following a distinct line of breeding, getting a first-class sire of the breed he wants to develop, using him until the fillies from him are of breeding age, then buying another stallion of the same breed, as nearly as possible similar to the first one in conformation, and, if possible, superior to him in the desirable characteristics of the breed. Such a system of breeding in the course of a few years makes for the man following it a reputation for horses that is worth money to him.

And what holds for the individual, holds for the community. There is need in this country for the introduction of a stallion-buying or stallion-leasing system, modelled on the lines Scotch breeders of the Clydesdale have followed with such conspicuous success for some years. It is a work that properly falls within the sphere of the agricultural society; if not by them, then it should be taken up by individuals interested in the breeding of superior horses, and the building up of a reputation for uniformly high-class horses in their district. The much maligned system of syndicating stallions has in it, if the syndicate is organized

and managed by the men composing it rather than by the fellow with the stallion to sell, possibilities for doing an immense amount of good in the community in which it exists.

It is only by organized effort that a community can get anywhere in horse-breeding. Individual effort to this end is all right and much to be commended and encouraged, but the largest good to the individual results when the whole community in which he resides lends itself to the same purpose in which he is engaged. A reputation in horse breeding for a district is much more valuable to a horse-raiser residing therein than would be such reputation in this line the single individual might create for himself.

Our English Correspondence

W. C. Edgar, the editor of the Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, had an interesting article on the American milling industry in a recent issue of the "Times." A few extracts are pertinent, in view of the discussion now proceeding in connection with the reciprocity agreement.

Mr. Edgar states that flour milling is the one great industry in the United States which has escaped being dominated by trusts, and that millers buy and sell on their own behalf. The number of flour mills in the States has decreased largely of late years, purely from natural causes, it is claimed, while the capacity of the surviving mills has shown a corresponding increase.

The United States a few years ago had a large export trade in flour. This trade found an outlet for the surplus production, and cleared the home market. This market abroad has been practically lost on account of the American carriers making a lower rate for wheat than for flour, so foreign millers were able to compete successfully. (British millers have certainly vastly increased their flour output in recent years, whatever the cause.) In Mr. Edgar's opinion short crops and consequent higher prices completed the destruction of the export trade. This loss of a market for the surplus increased competition amongst the millers in the United States, and the weaker ones have been driven out. The year 1910 was a moderately successful one for United States millers, and the rapid increase of population in the States has largely offset the loss of the foreign market.

The supply of superior milling wheat is steadily decreasing, owing to what is claimed to be the mischievous policy of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, for many years, has encouraged American farmers to sacrifice quality to yield, by introducing such wheat as Durum.

The article lays great stress on the future source of supply of wheat. That is the one great question before American millers. The United States must have free wheat, or pay extravagant prices for bread.

In comment on Mr. Edgar's excellent article, one can but say that it but proves how excellent is the present position of the Western Canadian wheat grower. American wheat farmers will not increase their acreage, so Canada must fill the demand, if she will.

There is one pertinent question, though the present prospects for wheat growers are good: Will it be to the permanent benefit of your farmers to sell their fertility quickly by abnormal wheat-raising? The Dakotas and Minnesota have done this, and look at the low average yield of wheat in recent years.

RECORD OF PRODUCTION

In comparison with the above it will be instructive to note how one of the great English landowners has managed a great estate in a country with a large home population. The record covers nearly half a century. Lord Carrington, British minister of agriculture, is the landlord in question. He gave a capital address recently on some problems of modern agriculture at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Union. Lord Carrington is one of those landowners who administer land to make a profit. When he came into the estates they

were burdened with a mortgage of £400,000. At five per cent. that meant £20,000 a year going out "before you could cook a mutton chop," as the minister put it. This was in the sixties, and now the estate is clear, but for £50,000—a notable achievement.

It would be of infinite benefit to British agriculture if more landowners would follow this particular landlord's ideas in dealing with tenants. He asks a decent rent, and if the land is farmed properly the tenant has security of tenure. But in some ways, from a social and political standpoint, this clause of his tenancy agreements is more important: "The said tenant is at liberty to vote as he likes, pray where he likes, shoot what he likes, and, subject to foregoing covenants, farm as he likes, and it is hereby agreed between us that no notice to quit shall be given on account of difference of political or religious opinion."

How successful this plan has been may be inferred from the fact that in 42 years only nineteen people have left the estate.

Lord Carrington stated that it is absolute rubbish to be told that landlords, tenant farmers and small holders cannot live out of the land entirely. All that he lived upon was paid to him by his co-partners on the Carrington estate. He had no investments, and practically all he had came from the land.

THE LIMERICK CONTEST

If you haven't already entered the Limerick Contest get busy at once. You are aiding a friend when you induce him to become a subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate, strengthening his steps for a great stride in the direction of successful farming. And remember, sending in one new subscription to us entitles you to enter the contest, gives you a chance to win hundreds of dollars for a few seconds of brain work, and in any case entitles you to a valuable Atlas, which should be in every home in the Canadian West. No one connected in any way with the Farmer's Advocate is allowed to enter this contest. Every limerick received is placed under lock and key until April 30. On or about this date they will be judged by thoroughly competent men, men who are known to all of you. We will announce their names in an issue in the near future.

The move of the British government for some form of agricultural bank is making progress. Some time ago Lord Carrington promised that the government would act in this matter, and recently he has been conferring with leading bankers whose advice and co-operation is needed. The Board of Agriculture seems favorable to some plan worked through the great joint stock banks, which would do away with the need of any central bank.

The suggested plan is for the banks to lend to local credit or co-operative societies, and these institutions would pass on the money to the individual farmers. Co-operative action has made capital progress in the last two years, and already one large banking concern is lending money liberally on co-operative security.

F. DEWHIRST.

Horse

Mules for Farm Work

This week's discussion was suggested by a reader a few weeks ago. Only two replies reached this office. It is evident that mule-raising is not very popular in the Canadian West. Neither of our contributors has had personal experience. The advice given, however, is sound.

The suggestion that only old mares be bred to jacks is worth considering, although it is scarcely giving the mule a fair show, as old mares are not generally supposed to be as successful as younger females. We give the opinions and advice for what they are worth. Mr. Bunn gets the first prize of \$3.00, and Mr. Tingley, \$2.00.

Mules Not Hard to Raise

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"What do you think of mules?" In answering this question, I will say at once that they are equal in every respect to the noble horse, except in appearance. As I have lived for some years in Southern Kansas, where mules are raised very extensively, both for home use and for export, I know what I am talking about when I say that mules cannot be beaten for a hard day's work, either on field or road. They also cost less to keep.

I have not raised any mules myself, but from observations I have made I find that they are quite as easy to raise as the average colt. Neither is the mule colt any harder on the mare. I have had quite a lot of experience in working the mule, and find that he is in every way equal to the horse, and will stand far harder work and longer hours. While it is true that a mule is not generally as gentle as a horse, I found very few that were really bad tempered, but one always has to be on the lookout for a kick, and even then you will be sure to get it sooner or later. As to sickness: During all the years of my experience I knew or heard only of one mule to be sick. Sickness, like death, is the last thing to be expected even from a mule. It is always considered by our southern friends that it is more profitable to raise mules than horses: Firstly, because they always realized from \$100 to \$150 a team more than the average farm horse, the demand being always greater than the supply; secondly, because they cost less to keep; thirdly, because they are more healthy; and last, but by no means the least, because they can stand far greater hardships than the horse. Be it on the land, or hitched to the family carriage, the mule is always fit to go, and no day is too long or too hot.

Sask.

TOM G. BUNN.

Only Old Mares to Jack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

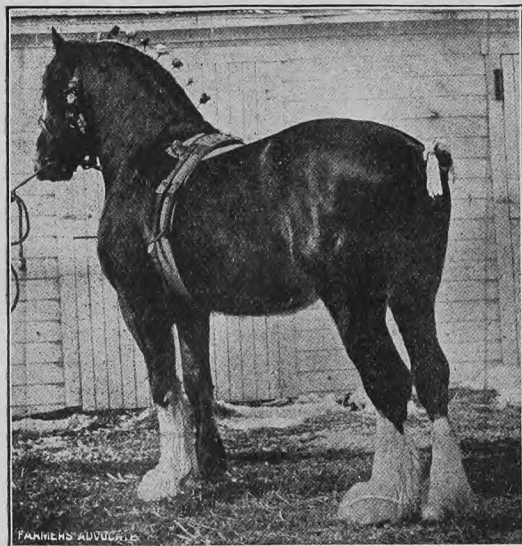
Mules for farm use are very efficient, inasmuch as they are hardy and can stand more work on less feed than horses can. They are a good deal more stubborn than horses, but are stronger and often live longer.

I have not had very much experience in raising mules, but I have learned a quite a lot by observation one way and another. Mules being hardy, they are easier to raise than horses under most conditions. As for working some prefer horses and others prefer mules. The latter, as a rule, are strong and long-lived. I am not saying anything against horses, but I think, when it comes to hard work a mule has the advantage over a horse.

However, I would not advise breeding a mare to a jack that will breed to a horse because once a mare is bred to a jack, she is useless for breeding



A Team of Big Sound Mules at the Work They Are Mostly Used for in Western Canada. In the Southern and Western States Mules Are Used to a Very Large Extent on the Farms



The Bruce, R. H. Taber's Prize-winning Three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion

to a horse. The best way to do it to use an old mare that will not breed to a horse. The offspring of a mare and a jack will not breed, so it is evident that horses pay best in the long run, because the general raising of mules right along would kill the horse species out. My advice is to raise horses until the mare gets old; then breed her to a jack, if you want more offspring from her.

Man. H. J. TINGLEY.

Horse Breeding in Manitoba

Address by Andrew Graham, President of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association for 1910, at the Annual Meeting at Brandon

The year 1910 will not go down in history as the most successful to the Manitoba farmer from a money point of view. This is especially true of the southern portion of the province, where some districts reported almost total crop failure. The year has had its lessons for us and in a few years we may realize that it was not entirely an off year. Owing to the scarcity of feed a great many of our farmers were forced to dispose of a large portion of their cattle and horses. It was feared that this would completely demoralize the market. However, these fears proved groundless, as the active Eastern demand for cattle saved the situation for the farmer, who was forced to sell, while the city and Western demand for horses at very remunerative prices has enabled many a farmer to maintain a good, broad smile in spite of his slender harvest. The prices of horses have steadily advanced for the last ten or more years, and indications are very favorable for the future of the horse trade in Canada.

Since our earliest statistics in 1871 the horse population has increased steadily. That year in Canada the total number of horses was 836,743, and in 1910 that number was almost trebled, the figures being 2,213,199. In 1908 the horse population was 1,318,506 in the five Eastern provinces, while in 1910 for the same provinces it was 1,341,065; a decrease in the last two years of 39,441.

In 1908 the horse population in the three prairie provinces was as follows:

Manitoba	230,926
Saskatchewan	259,811
Alberta	246,922

In 1910 these totals were:

Manitoba	244,987
An increase in two years, of ...	14,061
Saskatchewan	332,922
A two years increase of	73,111
Alberta	294,225
An increase of	47,303

Making a total increase in the three provinces of 134,475.

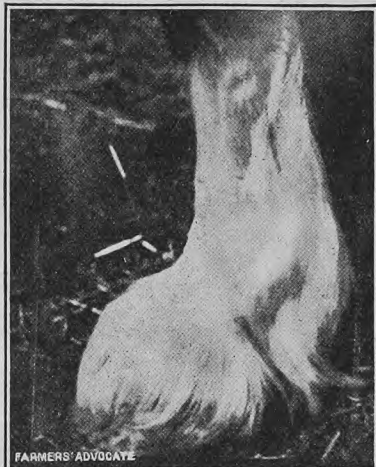
After deducting the decrease for the Eastern division, of 39,441, we have a total increase for the Dominion, of 95,034. Statistics for British Columbia are not available, but would make little difference in the proportion of the total. Saskatchewan has the largest increase of any of the provinces, being closely followed by Alberta;

this notwithstanding the fact that the great horse ranches, especially in Alberta, have been forced to give way in order to make room for the incoming settler.

Taking the present population of the Dominion at 8,000,000, and the horse population at 2,213,199. We have the proportion of three horses to ten persons, but with an increase per annum of 250,000 people and an increase in the horse population of 47,517, being in the proportion of two to ten, as against the standing proportion of three to ten. This shows the increase in the number of horses has not nearly kept pace with our population, and accounts in part for the steady increase in demand at ever advancing prices.

It is some years since we reached the days of the horseless street car. Now we have the horseless carriage and the horseless plow and the end is not yet. Still the horse has his place.

UNDERPINNING OF THE BRUCE



Front Foot



Hind Foot

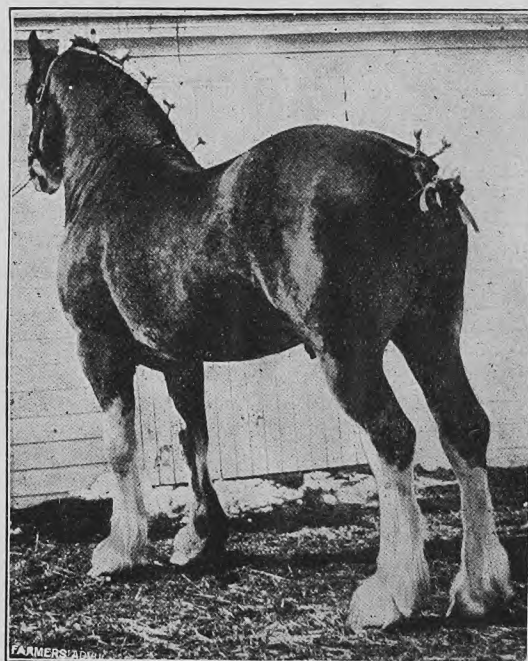
Some of us will remember the consternation in the ranks of labor caused by the introduction of modern labor saving machinery, but this only made development more rapid, and labor flourished as never before. In the same way steam and gasoline as farm motor power are making possible the more rapid subjection of our wild lands for productive purposes, and are increasing rather than decreasing the demand for horses, and this will be the case for many years to come.

While it is very gratifying to be able to note a substantial increase in the number of horses produced in this province it is still more gratifying to know that the quality of our horses is improving year by year. Manitoba has passed the experimental stage in this matter of horse breeding. Abundant evidence of this is forthcoming in the wonderful improvement in both the quality and the number of horses seen at our local shows, and also in the prizes won by Canadian bred stuff at Brandon, Winnipeg and other leading shows. This fact should greatly encourage every horse breeder to improve his stock as rapidly as his circumstances will permit.

Greater care must be taken in the selection

of the stallion. Far too many inferior horses are standing for service throughout the province, and it is surprising how many men there are who consider themselves up-to-date farmers, that will use a cheap horse rather than pay an extra \$5 or \$6 for the service of a good horse, the get of which would be worth anywhere from \$25 to \$100 more money when ready for the market. This reluctance on the part of the owners of mares to pay good living service fees for the use of a good horse is one of the greatest hindrances to the improvement of our horses, and must be figured on by stallion men when purchasing their horses. Owing to this fact, it is safe to say that not a single horse that has proved himself to be a really good stock horse in the old land finds his way to this country, simply because his earning capacity is two or three times greater on the other side of the water than it would be in Canada. Old Baron's Pride's terms are \$50 and \$75, when the mare proves in foal, and it is said that he could get double what he can do on these terms. There are quite a number that stand at \$50 at service, and \$50 more when mare proves in foal; others \$25 and \$25; still others at \$15 and \$15, some at \$10 and \$10, the fee being fixed by the quality and breeding of the individual horse and his reputation as a sire. I am of the opinion that we will never get the best results in horse breeding until we adopt some such plan or scheme as the Scottish hiring system. Many are better able to describe this system than I am, but as I understand it the farmers of a community or district get together and organize an association for the purpose of hiring a stallion for the use of its members. Some years ago nearly all the hiring was done at the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show. This show is held in February of each year for the purpose of giving the farmers' organizations a chance to come together and select horses to their liking for their several districts. Of late years this system has become so popular and the rivalry so keen between the different districts that a large number of the best horses are hired before the date of the Glasgow Stallion Show. At the present time about twenty of the most noted Clydesdale sires are hired for the season of 1912. This is accomplished by the association sending three or four of their best men to some of the leading studs of the country to make their selection. It strikes me that this work might be taken up to advantage by our agricultural societies. Each society could be divided into two or more districts, each large enough to make work for a good horse; the work of dividing the territory and calling the first meeting for organization being all that would be expected of the agricultural society, after which it would be up to the district to push the scheme.

I have a great deal of faith in the syndicate purchase system. This system has fallen into disrepute just because it has been pushed wrong



Revelanta's Heir, Owned by W. H. Bryce & Son, is in Great Condition for This Year's Winter Fairs

end foremost. The general method has been to drop down on a community with two men and a horse. First see a couple of the most influential men in the district; give them a share or two each, for their influence; put a price on the horse, about three times its value and the sale would likely go through. If the price was about his actual worth he would be examined very critically, and likely turned down. After the notes were all signed, the horse dealer and whisky all gone, the horse is pulled out for his first real inspection. Well—the same chaps could hardly repeat the trick on that bunch. A better way is for a number of farmers residing within a district to get together, talk over the horse question, decide on the class of horse they want and the price they are willing to pay; then send two or more of their best men to a reputable breeder or dealer, and having found what they want to buy at the lowest spot cash price, they will likely have more horse at less than half the money that would slip away under the other system.

The introduction of the Scottish hiring system, or the judicious purchase of good horses by companies of farmers, should result in a great improvement in our horse stock. We will suppose a case: A community of farmers have been horse breeding in a slipshod way. Their horse reputation is not good. Buyers are scarce at prices leaving no profit. They see their mistake, get together, hire or buy a first-class horse, breed from him for a term of three or four years, when he must step to one side because his fillies are coming on, all of which are at least half-sisters. Another, if possible, better horse takes his place. At the end of his breeding term all the breeding mares of the district six years and under will be very closely related in blood naturally of similar type and conformation. If this is followed up consistently the community would soon have a fine horse reputation. Buyers will be attracted, and good horses become the rule not the exception. No trouble matching teams here, and the farmers will derive double or triple the profits that they had from their former slipshod methods.

Our horse business is doing fairly well. The present conditions for the trade are very favorable, but profits on the horse breeding business might easily be doubled. The greatest need is for a better class of stallion, and these will be forthcoming just as soon as farmers give up their penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of breeding to cheap and inferior horses.

The Prehistoric Horse

In a book recently published entitled, "The Age of Mammals," the author, Prof. H. F. Osborn, a well known authority in this branch of science, treats at length of the evolutionary development of the horse from the primitive types of the early days of the history of mammals on the earth, up to the time when the horse of modern time became known to man. According to Professor Osborn there were previous to the glacial age ten species of horse on the American continent. This age terminated in a widespread extinction of quadrupeds. At the beginning of the period North America was peopled with camels, llamas, tapirs, mastadons, elephants, giant sloths and many other animals and horses. But the extinction of the horse is not held to have been due to the changes in climate and conditions of life that necessarily resulted from two-thirds of the continent being covered with ice. The theory offered by this authority is that horses must have been swept out of existence by some epidemic disease or diseases carried by flies and favored by moist conditions occurring chiefly during or immediately after heavy rainfalls.

And at some length the author goes on to show that this theory is a possible explanation of the facts. The horse, however, disappeared, not to reappear in America until the Spaniards came, but it is certain that this modern horse is a descendant of the same ancestors as were those which have perished.

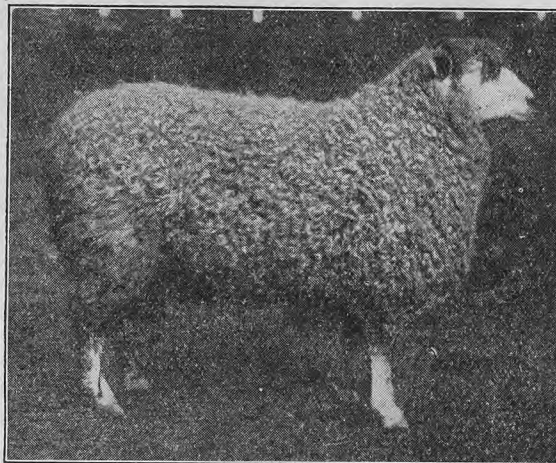
Stock

Market Requirements and Method of Marketing Hogs

An Address given by W. R. Ingram at the Winter Fair held in Regina

In discussing the subject allotted me my talk will be one governing conditions in Western Canada. The possibilities of sufficient hogs being produced to warrant the packers in looking for trade outside of the prairie provinces and British Columbia are too remote to waste time on at present. And I might further add, so far as the present prospects appear, that it will more than likely be absolutely necessary to bring in considerable product to supply the increasing demand which is more and more apparent every day. This demand is caused, as you well know, by the influx of homeseekers to the last great West. The production of hogs is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Western Canada is not raising her pro rata of hogs, as compared with Eastern Canada or the country south of us. You have the grain; you have the farms which are suffering from lack of livestock on them, still at the same time you don't appear to have had the inclination to go into this branch of agriculture.

Market requirements denote the demands of the trade for the different classes of animals raised and sent for sale. Methods of marketing hogs can come under several heads. First, the producer can ship direct to market and dispose of



Champion Cotswold Ram in Ontario

the stock direct to the packer; second, he can ship direct and sell through a commission firm; third, he can sell to a local buyer, who will in turn sell to the packer or butcher.

Local conditions govern the classification of hogs when sold on the hoof. For instance, in Winnipeg we usually have two classes, *selects* and *heavies*. Sometimes another class for *stags* is added. In Toronto, there are four classes, *choice*, *heavy*, *light* and *sows*; in Chicago, six classes, *light*, *mixed*, *heavy*, *rough*, *good to choice* *heavy* and *pigs*. The number of classes is brought about by the demand for the finished product that the trade calls for, and also by the supply of hogs sent to market.

Almost two years ago one of the livestock journals, being under the impression that a great deal of information on the subject of how a livestock market was made, opened its columns to all interested in the industry. They framed up some questions and sent them to me and asked me to contribute an article on the marketing of livestock. The editor had an idea that he would find out the mystery and complications of how the prices were made. Very briefly I am going to tell you what I wrote in answer to his queries:

"The fixing of prices on a livestock market has no complications. Anybody who considers the proposition a few moments can very easily see why prices advance or why they drop. The law of supply and demand governs absolutely. If the abattoirs paid more than the stock was worth that condition could not exist very long. The abattoirs would become financial wrecks.

"If the receipts of markets east and west of Winnipeg are abnormal, and very light at Winni-

peg, the competition is more keen there. This also has a tendency to increase proportionately the expense of killing and dressing such animals as are purchased. The over-abundance of stock at the other markets creates for them a surplus, and the abattoirs at these points immediately push into territory which is local to their competitors.

"The competitor, to keep from losing any prestige, naturally meets the reduced prices offered, even though he is putting in meats that cost him relatively much more. Higher prices were paid for the animals on hoof than a normal market would warrant. The cost of finishing is greater, owing to light receipts, for it is one of the laws of nature that the handling of large numbers reduces the expense per animal, and in meeting the prices offered with cheaper animals additional expense is added.

"On the other hand, the abnormal receipts glut a market. When this condition prevails the abattoirs must protect themselves by reducing the price so they can stand the expense of carrying the animals on hand before they are slaughtered. Animals feeding on farms will show daily gains, but when feeding in the small enclosures of abattoirs they show a heavy shrink."

Market conditions at Winnipeg are different from any other market I have ever known. The control practically rests with the shipper. This evidently seems a pretty broad statement, therefore I am going to explain. A shipper arrives with a mixed carload of cattle and hogs; sometimes a few sheep are there also. The load may be divided as follows: One or two bulls, two or three steers, a few old worn-out cows, several good bacon hogs, about 175 to 225 lbs., a few good heavy lard type, a lot of mixed ones, ranging from 125 to 400 pounds, all more or less considered roughs.

Now, this is not an exaggeration. It only cites an example of what occurs each week. Some five or six buyers watch the unloading and figure out which of the lot they could use to the best advantage to fill their orders. A buyer for a packing house receives orders each day what to buy. His orders for purchases are based on what the demand is figured. One buyer could possibly use the bulls for bologna, and the cows for lumber camp trade. Another wants steers for fancy trade, if good enough, and if not, a feeder may want them to take back to the country to finish. The same may apply to hogs. One wants bacon type; other lard type, while another may have orders in sight for barrelled pork, or dry, salt meat, and could use the mixed lot.

Each buyer could use some, but none of them want the entire lot. The shipper wants to sell the whole load to one, and close the deal as quickly as possible. The extreme shortage of what the buyer needs to fill his orders forces him to buy the entire load. If he is lucky, he sells a few of the classes he did not want; if not, it forces the packer to try to handle something for which they have no demand. Thus, when you force a man to buy something that he does not want, or cannot use to advantage, he has less money to invest for these things that he feels he can use. The law of supply and demand cannot be forced out of its regular channel without someone losing money. A division of the stock among the buyers of the classes they desire, would not leave such a condition existing.

SELLING LIVESTOCK ON ITS MERITS

In looking over figures covering our purchases, I find that the extreme range from January 1 to March 1 is \$1.25 a cwt. between the highest and lowest prices paid for hogs from the best to the poorest.

Other markets for the same period are as follows: Toronto, \$3.00 cwt.; Montreal, \$2.25 cwt.; Chicago, \$5.13 cwt.

This shows that the conditions which are forced at Winnipeg on account of the extremely heavy demand and short supply keeps stock from being sold on its merits. It means that abnormal prices are paid for same, and in order to equalize, that the best cannot be purchased at its proper value. This is a condition that the breeders' associations of the prairie provinces should get together on and remedy. To have stock sold

strictly on its merits means much to you, for it will create a demand for breeding purposes of all the purebred stock that you can raise.

MARKETING BEGINS WITH BREEDING

The marketing of hogs begins with the breeding. Too many farmers figure that "pigs is pigs," or, in other words, that one pig is just as good as another pig so long as it weighs as much. Those who figure this way are laboring under a misconception. The progeny of a rough boar, or sow, may put on weight, but it lacks that *class* which guarantees a top market price. A lot of this type does not run smooth, regular or uniform, and it is for these qualities that a buyer can afford to pay his best price. The buyer can afford to pay for the reason that they will dress to better advantage; that is, the better cuts can be obtained.

Most packers divide the finished product into two or more classes. The premium goods, on which they base their claim as experts in cutting, curing and finishing, come from the medium-weight pigs; the balance of their output from the other grades. It is for this reason that some packers figure that the medium-weights should be within certain limits. This in itself helps in placing the pigs when buying, and guarantees to a large extent how they will average as carcasses. Another thing, uniformity of size minimizes the expense in handling when cutting.

Some years ago the demands of the trade were not so fastidious. A ham was a ham; a side of bacon was a side of bacon. If it was too fat, or too lean, that was the fault of the pig, not the butcher; it was the best he could purchase. There the matter was dropped. Now, the conditions are different. Each person becomes an epicure, according to the likes of his palate, and also his pocket book. A butcher tries to satisfy his patrons and orders the grades he figures they will demand. To get his business, the packer caters to his wants. The packer cannot lay it on the pig. If he does, some other fellow gets orders and he loses a customer.

For these reasons it would seem to me that since the ultimate destination of all pigs is the butcher's block, the hog men should try to raise that class which the packers feel they can best afford to invest in.

COMMISSION FIRMS

I spoke before about selling through commission firms. These men are working daily with the buyers, they know the demand for the different grades or classes, and owing to this are in better touch with the situation as to what prices should be paid than a shipper who comes to Winnipeg once every week or so. They take all responsibility of selling the load; they will possibly divide it among several buyers, which is much better than trying to force a man to buy the entire load, when he has demands only for certain classes. The commission firm remits for all the same day sold, and he in turn collects from the buyers.

Another thing, if market conditions don't look good for certain classes they so advise the shipper, and he can withhold shipping. They guard him against arriving on a swamped market, or against shipping a class of stock that cannot bring good prices. A swamped market does not do either the shipper or the packer any good. With the first it means reduced prices, because if the packer buys he only has to carry some from the period of plenty to a time when a shortage exists. This of course, costs money. A well regulated daily supply to take care of the daily demand, more than anything else, keeps prices regulated and stationary.

Winnipeg suffers the disadvantage of having only about two or three real livestock days each week. The rest of the time there are so few stock arriving, and that with such irregularity, that it costs the firms double as much to keep their buyers on hand. If it could be arranged with the railroads to schedule the livestock trains from the different divisions, or territories, so as to guarantee a fair supply daily, it would help materially to make a livestock market.

LOADING LIVESTOCK

I just want to say a few words about the proper care of loading, unloading and care of livestock while in transit. When pigs are brought from

the country to the shipping point, and placed in the stock-yard provided by the railway company, they should be unloaded with the utmost care, entirely free from brutality; otherwise they may become badly bruised or crippled. A bruised hog makes bruised meat, which causes it to discolor, and that means a poor price. It also makes the meat spoil very easily. A crippled hog never makes a top price. See that the yards are clean, for muddy, dirty pigs don't look good to the buyer. In loading, give a pig plenty of time to go up the chute. If this is done, they don't crowd when they get into the car, and are less likely to fight. If cattle are loaded with them, be sure you partition them off, and see that the partitions are good and strong and free from nails. Make it a point to get out at a stop, now and then, to see the pigs don't crowd to one end of the car; this often causes suffocation. When you arrive at your unloading point, don't try to drive them out by going in the car along the inside next the platform; you and your helper should cross to the opposite door, and walk towards opposite ends of the car. This leaves the doorway entirely free, and they will go out slowly and in good shape.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS

To give you an idea as to what the requirements were this past year, I estimate that the product of fully one hundred thousand hogs was brought into Western Canada from the outside. This shows you how great the demand was and also the profits which would have accrued to the farmers of this province had you raised your proportion of this amount. The time has passed when you will raise more hogs than the market will require. The demand for hog products this year will be an increase over what it was last year. And, further, you need have no fears whatever of the prices dropping below that of the cost of production. Such a possibility is so remote it need not worry you at all.

The further development of the packing house industry in Western Canada depends upon you. We must have your livestock or our industry will cease to exist. Your future depends upon your ability to effect every possible economy in the production of pigs on your farm. That is you must lower the cost of production as much as possible and also you must try to produce those grades for which there is a good demand.

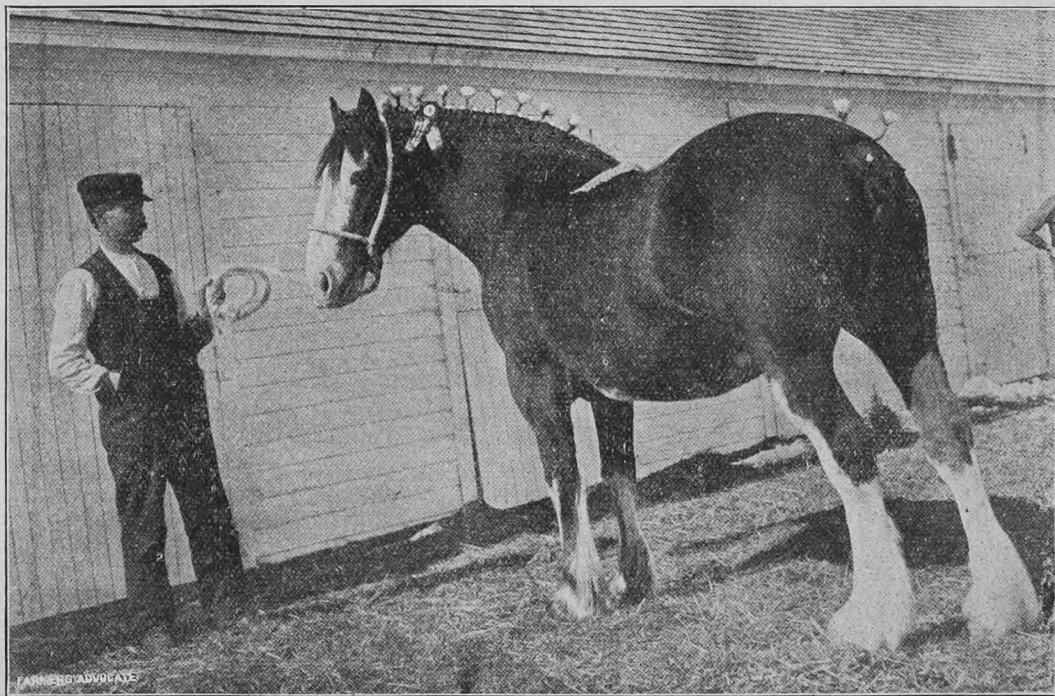
We intend to pay you for your stock its full market value. We want to see you raise plenty of livestock and the kind for which we can afford to pay you the top market price. We want to see you prosper, for if you do, then there is a chance for us. There is no philanthropy on either side. It's just a plain business proposition.

Raising Prize-Winning Bacon Hogs

There was a marked improvement in the general average quality of the bacon hogs exhibited at the winter fair this year. Entries as a whole were of first-class type and well fitted as to weights and fleshing. It is expected that next year the Brandon winter fair board will make the weight required in the bacon classes 175 to 220 pounds, as recommended by the Swine Breeders' Association, reducing the maximum by 30 pounds. These weights are the limits advised by packers and experts as best for the making of high class bacon. It might interest some of our readers to know how some of the prize-winning hogs at this year's Brandon show were bred and fed.

A. C. McPhail, won the first prize in the grade class with a pen of three hogs selected from a litter farrowed August 6, 1910. These pigs were sired by a purebred Yorkshire boar and their dam was a well graded sow of the same breed. They were weaned at seven weeks of age and put onto a mixture of oats and barley chopped fine, two parts of oats to one of barley fed with skim-milk. The pigs ran on an oat pasture until fall, getting considerable milk all summer. They were penned about the first of the year and continued on the same grain ration and some roots. To keep their digestive systems in order under confinement they were given charcoal, a little sulphur once in a while and some stock food. On this feed they kept in perfect health and condition all the time and came to the show, the three of them weighing respectively 220, 234 and 236 pounds. On the day judged they were seven months and six days old.

A. D. McDonald won the prize for pen of three purebred bacon hogs with a trio of Yorkshires. These pigs were farrowed about the middle of July and weaned at eight weeks of age. They were raised without milk. The ration consisted of oats ground fine and soaked in water. The practice followed was to soak the feed from one meal to another. As the weather became cold, warm water was used for soaking the chop, but the pigs never tasted milk from the time they were taken from the dam. In the fall when the pigs were penned the grain feed was changed to a mixture of one part barley, one part standard feed (equal parts bran and shorts) and three parts oats on which mixture they were fed up to the time of the show. For the last two months they got in addition to this a handful of ground flaxseed to six pigs, fed twice a day in the feed. In the summer they ran on a brome grass pasture and in the winter were let out into the yard as often as possible. As judged these three hogs weighed respectively, 215, 215 and 218 pounds.



Princess Royal, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne's Champion Clydesdale Mare

At Brandon Winter Fair she was pronounced one of the finest specimens of the breed seen in America

help for Have this
harvest. How
lack of help at
April 25. How
are not
buildings a wind
could it be located
hands of tree
ions for selling

Feeding the Champion Steer

The purebred Angus steer with which J. D. McGregor won the grand championship prize at the Manitoba Winter Fair, was calved by the prize-winning cow, Marie of Auchnagie, in July, 1908. He suckled the dam for the first six months of his life and in winter following was run loose in a shed with the other calves, getting a small ration of oats and barley and what prairie hay he wanted to consume. In the summer following he ran on pasture, and the second winner fed loose on a barley oat and bran ration with prairie hay. He was shown at the winter fair at the close of that winter and came in for championship honors in the purebred Angus class. Last summer he was in the show herd, and because of that was alternated on pasture and inside feeding, usually being in the stable in daytime and running out at night. After the show season he got two feeds of grain per day until it was time to stable for the winter. Preparation for the final event then began. The grain ration was composed of about two parts of oats and barley to one of corn, cut prairie hay, straw and sliced turnips being mixed with the chopped feed and given three times per day. Boiled barley was substituted at night for the grain mixture and a little linseed meal mixed with it.

When one considers this feeding system he comes to realize that there is no mystery, in so far as feeds go, concerned in the production of a champion steer. The first consideration is the steer. Get that and the feeds available in this country will do the rest.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

April 4.—What advice have you to offer as to time to sow wheat, oats, barley, flax and other crops grown in the Canadian West? It is, of course, impossible to mention positive dates, but something definite as to soil conditions and order of crops succession is sufficient. Discuss, particularly, the seeding of wheat and oats and the latest date on which it is advisable to sow barley and flax.

April 11.—Have you ever tried growing green crops and feeding cows instead of pasturing them in summer? If so, what did you grow? What rotation of crops did you grow to have a continual flow of green feed coming on, and what success have you with the plan? Did it pay?

What is the best way to solve the labor problem on the West? How can the labor problem on the West be solved? Many farmers are not securing sufficient equipment for overcoming the labor problem. How can the farmer about preparing the belt? Where are the buildings, and how can they be procured? Give in-

Pioneer Series—Number 14

Melita was practically unknown to the civilized world when in 1883 R. M. Graham took up land and opened a general store. From that year until 1898 he was farmer and storekeeper. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds. He also continues to be a farmer, but threatens to give up that line of work before long. No one cares to tell how much he claimed as his worldly belongings in those years of the early eighties; neither has anyone ventured a guess at his present standing. He has, however, one of the most attractive farm homes in Canada; he farms directly 1,600 acres, and an equal area is farmed for him on shares.

Mr. Graham is of Scotch descent, born in Elgin county, Ontario, in the early fifties. He was on his father's farm until well on in his teens. He was married to Miss Florence Darling, and spent seven years in St. Thomas before coming to the West. Brandon was not of much account in those days. However, it was the point from which Mr. Graham was obliged to team his effects, as well as material for a residence. The distance to the Souris River district, in which he located, was 75 miles, and the roads were so bad that it was not unusual to be obliged to unload in order to get wagon and load on solid ground again. On one occasion his horses were put up in an improvised stable when a settler with a squeaky Red River cart came along, and the "squeaks" so frightened the horses that all broke loose and scampered off over the open unpeopled prairie. Two neighbors assisted in rounding them up, which task was accomplished after a two-days' chase. But he got his supplies for settlement as well as some goods for his store transferred, although the round trip occupied five or six days. For a time similar difficulties were met in marketing. But the railway soon came closer and after a few years Melita developed into a smart town, quite near his farm.



R. M. GRAHAM

From the start Mr. Graham wanted to FARM. But he also wanted a HOME. Simultaneously, therefore, with settlement duties he applied himself to the ornamentation of his home surroundings. That he has succeeded is shown by the accompanying illustrations. At present he has a perfect bower of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubbery, rarely equalled in natural state, where formerly there was nothing but bleak prairie. In fact, his home is surrounded by hedges and lawns and trees, the latter forming a regular picnic park. An elegant tennis court on the lawn provides helpful recreation for the summer months.

Mr. Graham has had to deal with soils ranging from black clay to dark, sandy loam. As a rule, he has taken two or three grain crops from breaking before rotation or summer-fallowing. The general practice is to take two crops of wheat, and then one of oats, barley or fodder. Much of this land has been cropped 20 to 27 years, and he has concluded that more attention must be paid to crop rotation, seeding to grasses and mixed or diversified farming. Progress is credited largely to wheat growing, but stock-raising has not been neglected. Horses, in particular, have been very profitable.

Consider this advice to those who have recently taken up land in the Canadian West:

"Study advanced farming methods such as can be applied to operations in this country. Avoid as much as possible getting into debt. An easy way to pile up worry for yourself and others is to run up large store and implement debts. I do not say that a man should not buy without cash to make the purchase, but he should avoid financial obligations that call for a 'bumper' crop to set him on his feet, when a 'short' crop is quite within the range of possibility."

The home circle, besides Mr. and Mrs. Graham, includes one girl and five boys, all but the oldest having been born in Manitoba. The two youngest are now going to school. All have been given every chance to get a good education, the degrees obtained ranging from third-class to B. A. Mr. Graham has served six years on the Melita school board, and five years in the town council. He is now on his fourth term as mayor. Everything that pertains to the welfare of town or surrounding country receives sound consideration at his hands. Naturally, he is proud of his home—and the citizens are proud of him.

He has been a constant reader of The Farmer's Advocate as well as other journals and newspapers of all kinds. Contributions to these columns from his pen include one on corn fodder and one on transplanting evergreens.

Treatment of Smut by Formalin

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Every kernel of wheat sown should be put through some treatment for the prevention of smut. Considerable loss has been occasioned by careless or quality treatment. In some seasons as high as 10 per cent. of the wheat shipped has been graded, rejected for smut, thus resulting in a loss of 7 to 12 cents per bushel to the farmer. Since proper treatment of the wheat previous to sowing prevents this serious loss, why should there be any thought of sowing grain without carefully treating by formalin? Formalin is much better than bluestone for smut, because it acts at once, and is not affected by water contain-

ing alkali. To secure the best results the formalin must be full 40 per cent. in strength or the resultant solution will be weak. The water and formalin must be measured out accurately, and about the right proportion would be 1 pound (16 fluid ounces) formalin to 30 gallons of water. The solution should be used immediately after the formalin is added, as it soon loses its strength if left exposed. If grain is sprinkled, it should be covered up by means of sacks or blankets.

By far the best method I have yet found in handling the wheat is to have two large galvanized pails; punch the bottom full of holes and place some fine screen or netting over the holes; get a half barrel and prepare same as the pails.

Then have a tight half barrel, on top of which nail two strips of wood on which to stand the half of barrel with wire bottom. Have a full tight barrel in and prepare the solution. Then fill the pails with wheat, dip them into the solution, hold them until solution has filled pail; lift them up; let practically all the solution run off; empty grain into top half barrel to drain. When drained off, the grain can be emptied on floor, or into a wagon box, and covered to allow the gases which form to do their work. Wheat will absorb half a gallon to the bushel, oats about three-quarters of a gallon.

Sask.

LARCHMOUNT.

Pack Before Seeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience with packing or rolling the land is that it makes a good solid seed bed, but, of course, land does not always need packing. Summerfallow is generally worked down solid enough, but spring plowing is better packed, as a rule.

The land I speak of is a rich, black loam, and, as for packing before or after seeding, I would advise packing and then seeding, because packing after seeding leaves the surface smooth, and the wind and sun dries it out, but to use the packer first, and then use the seeder you will find that it leaves a mulch on the surface which prevents the moisture from evaporating, and you get your seed in even and have good footing for the horses.

Man.

H. J. TINGLEY.

"Poured" Concrete Posts

In a bulletin recently issued by the Colorado Experimental Station is given the result of some tests made with the ordinary "tamped" concrete fence posts and the "poured" kind, the kind that is made by using a good deal of water in the mixture of cement and sand, and pouring the mixture into molds instead of packing it in as in the old style. In the poured mixture, enough water is used in mixing to make it thin enough to pour from a pail or scoop almost like water. The mixture is poured into a mold and allowed to remain in it until it has set, which is from one to five days, depending upon the time of year and the weather. In drying summer weather, from one to two days is usually sufficient. In cool or damp weather, they must be left in the molds much longer.

The experiment showed that a poured post of a certain mixture was stronger than a tamped post of the same mixture. It is enough stronger to justify anyone in constructing it in preference to the tamped one at the necessary additional expense for molds. The poured post is smoother, more nearly impervious to water, not so hard to cure, stronger, somewhat more expensive, and can be better recommended than the tamped one.

* * *

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has prepared a small catalog, giving names of members of the association who have 1910 seed for sale. Varieties, quantities offered and prices are given.

Smothering Couch Grass With Barley

In the Experimental Farms Report for 1910 James Murray gives results of an experiment carried on at the Brandon farm to learn if barley could be successfully used as a smother crop to eradicate couch grass. A field, badly infested with the weed, was plowed after seeding to a depth of about 7 inches, packed firmly and barley sown at the rate of three bushels per acre. Growing weather was ideal throughout the season, with the result that there was a rank growth of straw which effectively prevented the couch grass making headway. The barley lodged considerably, but yielded at the rate of 54

secretary of a government creamery in the province:

In order to promote uniformity in the work of grading the following is recommended to the consideration of—

(A) The man in charge at the creamery:

1. Furnish the cream haulers with perfectly clean and dry sample jars, without washers in the covers, and during the warm weather, see that each of the sample cases is enclosed in three or four thicknesses of jute—ordinary bags will do—and that the haulers be instructed in the necessity and object of keeping these coverings wet from the time the first sample is taken on the route and until the case of samples is delivered at the creamery.

2. Note and record on the driver's slip for the day, the temperatures of the samples and of the cream in the cans, immediately upon arrival at the creamery.

3. Examine all samples, for grading purposes, at the uniform temperature of 100 degrees Fahr., recording the grades on the proper form.

(B) The cream haulers:

1. See that the samples taken for the creamery are absolutely representative of the quantity and quality of each, weighing the cream collected.

2. Take and record in the driver's book the initial temperature of the cream collected from each patron.

3. Have weighing pail properly rinsed out prior to weighing and sampling each patron's cream, so that the flavor of the sample be not affected by the leavings from the previous weighing.

4. Arrange for a sufficient supply of cold water at each patron's place, to rinse out the weighing and sampling outfit, and throw enough on the covering of the sample case to keep it wet.

5. Understand the principle and method of grading cream and so be able to advise the patrons in the matter.

6. Take a personal interest and pride in delivering all cream and samples at the creamery in the best possible condition and be as helpful as possible to the patrons and creamery management.

C. MARKER, Dairy Commissioner.

Milk Watering Through Cow

Occasionally, we hear that it is possible to water milk through the cow. During recent

months reports have appeared in newspapers that dairymen had been convicted in French courts for selling adulterated milk, on the assumption that it is possible to water milk, either by feeding watery food or causing them to drink large quantities of water before being milked. Accordingly, the British Board of Agriculture conducted an experiment with seven cows to test these points, causing them to drink by excessive salting. The result of the experiment appeared to show that periodical doses of common salt, administered to cows, even to the extent of purging them, do not necessarily cause them to consume excessive quantities of water, and that the amount of water consumed by cows has no direct bearing on the composition of their milk yield.



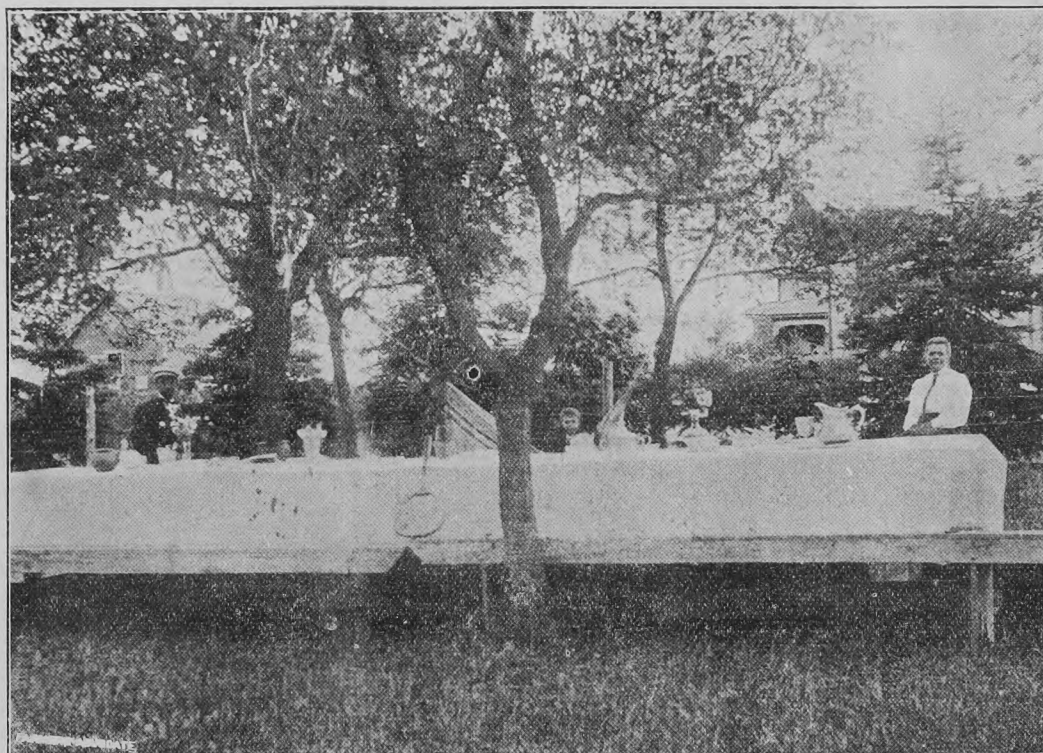
Farm Residence of R. M. Graham

bushels per acre. At harvest, no couch grass was to be seen, and the hot, dry fall effectively prevented any further growth. The experiment indicates that barley may be used to good advantage in controlling couch grass. It is important that the plowing be fairly deep, and that the barley be sown immediately. Otherwise it would not make sufficient headway to keep ahead of the couch grass.

Dairy

Circular Re Cream Grading

The campaign in the interests of the dairy industry in Alberta includes the sending of the following circular to each buttermaker and each



Park Scene on the Farm of R. M. Graham, of Melita

Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair

THE annual Saskatchewan winter fair was held last week at Regina. In most particulars it was the equal of former spring shows, in some respects superior, in every way a creditable showing of the livestock interests of the central prairie province. The term "Winter Fairs," as applied to our spring shows, is a misnomer. We should either call them something else or hold them in season. As it is Manitoba and Saskatchewan shows come in just between the breaking up of winter and the opening of spring, and while weather conditions are generally favorable and the mild temperatures less trying on stock, it is just questionable

offering was not of as high average quality as last year, but the average price was higher, and buyers evinced much greater interest in the affair. It was the active buying interest rather than the superior merits of the stock that accounts for the prices made. This year the Cattle Breeders' Association carried out the recommendation made at the last annual meeting and had a committee inspect the stock before the sale, culling out such animals as they considered would not make the upset price in the ring. Five animals were rejected. Judging in all cattle classes except sale cattle was done by Professor J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

A poultry show was held in one of the new Dominion fair buildings on the grounds. Something over a thousand birds were on exhibit and a most successful showing made. During the week the poultrymen of the province, who have been divided into two associations, decided to join interests and formed one poultry association for the province. Next year's show will be held at Moose Jaw, it being decided that henceforth the poultry show will be a movable institution, going to such points in the province as are able to entertain it.

CLYDESDALES

Exhibitors—Robt. Sinton, Regina; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; R. H. Taber, Condie; Peter Horn, Regina; W. H. Bryce, Arcola; G. H. Moss, Foxleigh; E. B. Andros, Tyvan; H. C. Watson, Oxbow; Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; R. H. Miller, Lumsden; John Logan, Westview; Henry Armstrong, Forrest; Jno. Crawford, Chater; W. I. Elder, Brandon; Dr. Fyfe, Regina; J. R. Brown, Regina; Robert Baird, Pasqua.

STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO 1907

Awards: 1, W. H. Bryce, on Perpetual Motion; 2 and 4, R. Sinton, on Dignity and Baron Gartly; 3, E. B. Andros, on Ding-Dong.

The great Hiawatha stallion won on every count on which a Clydesdale can be scored. He showed in splendid bloom, even better than at Brandon. For a horse rising nine years of age he goes the pace and poses with all the strength and agility of youth. The second prize stallion is a Royal Chattan, rising five years, a horse fair in scale and good in his going. Andros, third prize stallion, is well balanced on top, thick through and strongly muscled. He is a splendid type of Clyde. Sinton's fourth prize entry, a stallion rising six years, is by Baron's Pride. Dr. Fyfe had a well-set horse in the ring named Baron's Fancy, which with one other entry from Sinton's stable completed the aged turnout.

STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO 1908

Awards: W. H. Bryce, on Revelanta's Heir; 2 and 3, R. Sinton, on Regina Countryman and Ormiston. The winner showed in all the splendor of his superb quality, and was easily the most attractive animal in the ring. Elder's Sailor King unfortunately suffered a slight mishap in the trip to Regina and was not placed. Revelanta's Heir is a marvel as a show horse. At position he stands naturally, but his pose displays to the best every point worth attention. On the move he goes with that clean-cut, snappy action that delights the Scotchman's heart. The second prize colt is another Revelanta, well put together and equipped for moving with a high degree of excellence. Taber had The Bruce entered, but on account of a slight indisposition contracted on the Brandon trip, the Manitoba champion was left at home. The class was not a large one, the four stallions named being the only ones competing.

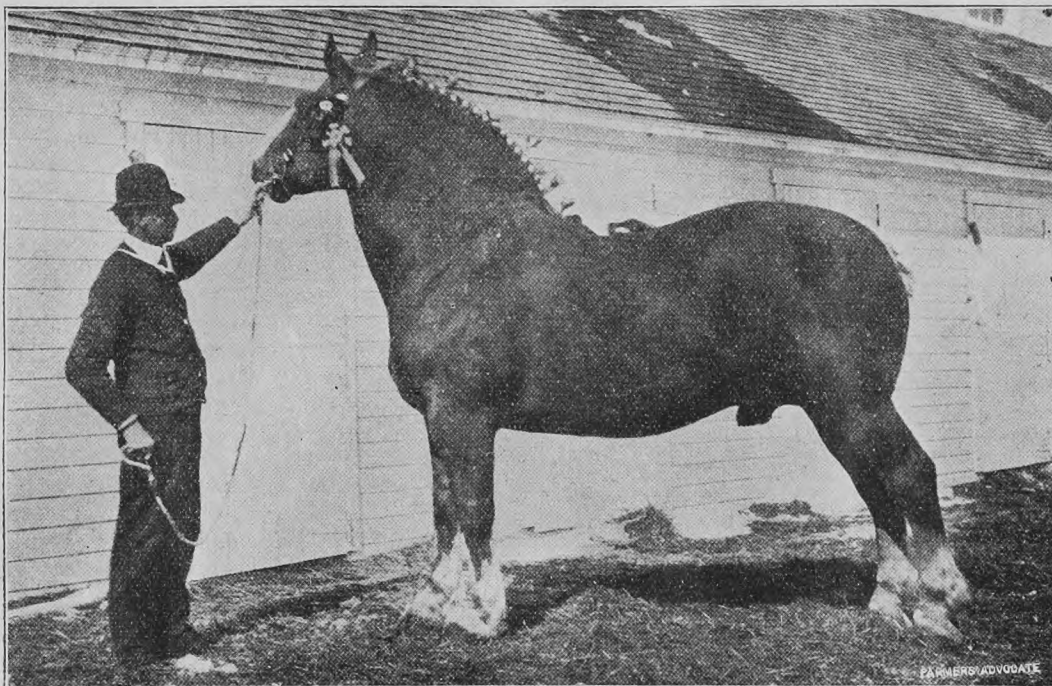
STALLION FOALED IN 1908

Awards: Hugh Gilmour, on King's Best; 2, W. H. Bryce, on Prince Robert; 3 and 4, R. Sinton, on Baron Attractive and Royal Swell. This class developed as close competition as any seen in the Clyde rings. Messrs. McKirdy and Scharff did the adjudicating, and finally worked the even dozen down to the four ribbon wearers named. The first prize winner is a pretty attractive proposition, a colt not over big but sound in his timber, and quick, clean and snappy in his going. Bryce's dark brown Perpetual Motion colt crowded the winner for the red. He was showing in excellent form and until the last it was a toss up for first honors. Sinton's third is a Baron's Pride, a big, strong-footed colt. His other prize winning entry is a Royal Edward. Bredt & Sons were fifth, but out of the money with the Baron o' Dee colt, Royal Robin. Peter Horn's, Jno. Crawford's and H. C. Watson's entries completed the section.

STALLION FOALED IN 1909

Awards—1, Peter Horn, on Lord Currie; 2, H. C. Watson, on Doune Lodge Arcola; 3, R. H. Taber, on Royal Jubilee; 4, Bredt & Sons, on Middleman; 5, R. H. Miller, on Doune Lodge Sentinel.

(Continued on page 465)



Brilliant, the Massive Stallion of Quality That Won in the Aged Percheron Class at Brandon for Colquhoun & Beattie

if it would not be better for the shows, none the less trying on stock and more convenient for the public, if these fairs could be held a few weeks earlier. Of course there is the question of a winter fair building, the lack of which at Regina thus far has been an argument against holding the show at an earlier season. However, there is hope that the city will come to the aid of the Winter Fair Board and provide the institution with a building for permanently housing the winter fair. If Regina doesn't, she may awake some day to find that her enterprising sister to the north has got hold of the provincial winter fair, just as she has got several other provincial institutions of note by her persistence in going after them.

* * *

Some horse classes were not as heavy as they have been on former occasions. Larger shows of Clydesdales have been seen at Regina than came before the judges last week, and light horses have been more numerous at former shows. Percherons and Belgians, however, were away over the highest previous record in both numbers and quality. Percherons were a very representative class and competition was well divided. Belgians were out in force, the importing firm recently located in Regina having heavy entries in every class. As the prize list stood, Belgians, Shires and Suffolks were required to show in one class, but on the protest of exhibitors the fair board decided to make separate classes for the Shires and Belgians, while no Suffolks were on hand to show.

Judging in Clydesdales was handled by J. A. Turner, Calgary; Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, and J. R. Scharff, Hartney. The two-judge system was followed, the gentlemen named working in rotation, the third judge to act in case of disagreement between the two working on the class. In no case was it necessary to call on the third. The work of these gentlemen was most favorably regarded by everyone. They went in to pick the winners and seemed to pick them with general satisfaction. Percherons, Belgians and Shires were judged by R. E. Drennan, Canora. J. A. Turner handled the light classes.

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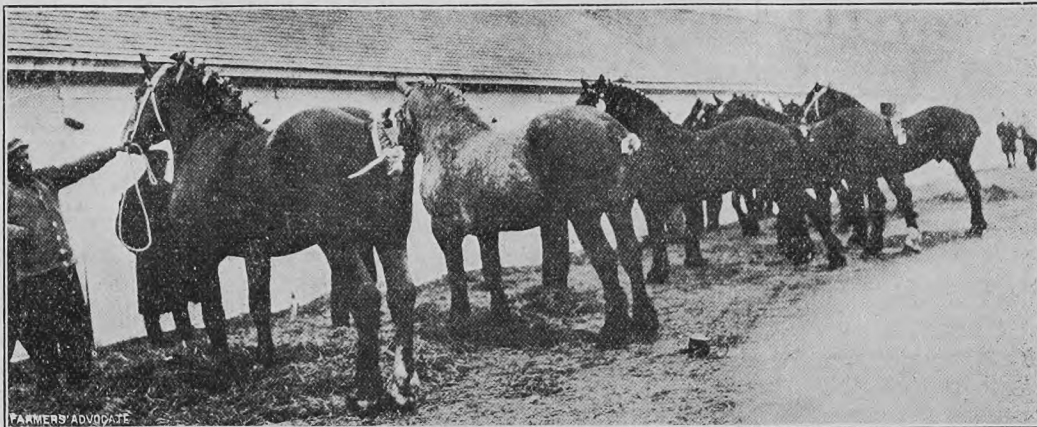
The cattle show was not of the dimensions it should have been. There are a few purebred cattle breeders in Saskatchewan who realize the opportunity the winter fair affords for demonstrating the merits of the particular breed they are interested in, and who make a showing creditable in every way, but the classes should be more representative as regards exhibitors. This year a Saskatchewan bred and fed heifer defeated the champion steer of Manitoba, which shows what the province can do if its breeders set about the doing of it. P. M. Bredt & Sons were owners of the champion, a purebred Shorthorn heifer.

The sale of cattle was very successful. The stock

Sheep made a good exhibit. Entries were larger than a year ago and the quality of the stock shown of a superior kind. Competition in some sections was very close and prize winners all through won on their merits all they got. R. E. Drennan placed the awards. The number of sheep in the show totalled 41, of which 27 were from Saskatchewan. Professor W. J. Rutherford awarded the prizes in swine. There was keen competition in most of the sections and the pen winning the bacon championship, a trio of purebred Yorks, were commended by the judge as being three of the best bacon hogs as regards type, weight and condition, that he had ever judged at a Western fair.

* * *

As usual during the show week the various breeders' associations held their annual meetings and elected officers for the ensuing year. No new questions were forward for discussion, perhaps the most important matter to be dealt with being the appointment of a secretary-treasurer to succeed F. Hedley Auld, who is retiring to give his time to the department of extension in the Agricultural College. The appointment of a secretary was left with the executives of the various associations, and at a meeting later, P. M. Bredt, the newly appointed livestock commissioner for the province, was named for the secretaryship and also appointed to manage the winter fair. The breeders' associations and winter fair in Saskatchewan are indebted to their retiring secretary and manager of the winter show for several years' strenuous work advancing their interests, and voiced their appreciation of the work done by Mr. Auld, in resolutions.



Line up of Percheron Stallions Foaled in 1908 at the Brandon Winter Fair—Illumine at the Top; Then Kelly, If and Arnulf

HOME JOURNAL

Start a Style

There is a peculiar enjoyment to be had out of the working part of life that many of us miss because we lack nerve—that is the pleasure of experiment, of trying something the result of which we know nothing definite. It is that spirit that makes the great explorer and the inventor and that carries them through hardships and obstacles undiscouraged. Such a spirit of adventuring need not be confined to genius and to work of tremendous importance. It can be cultivated in the lives of the most ordinary of us. We are so bound down to custom in matters of living and thinking that life cannot help but be monotonous.

The other day I read of a man in Saskatoon, who has broken away from established tradition. In face of the wiseacres who declare you cannot grow roses so far north he has sent for thousands of rosebushes and is going to give them a chance. He is not positive of the result, but he is hopeful and refuses to listen to the croakers. The same class of folk said that wheat couldn't be grown west of Winnipeg or north of the boundary line; that fruit would never flourish in the prairie provinces. They do not want to climb out of a rut of living themselves nor see any one else get out into a wider and more interesting life.

A woman in a Western state noticed for the first time the tender white roots of alfalfa. Were they edible? Would they make palatable food? She wondered, and then instead of thinking, "Oh, nobody has ever used alfalfa roots for human food," and letting the idea go, she got out her cookbooks and studied and experimented until she found that the roots when cooked like asparagus made a dish that compared favorably with that dainty. I venture to say that she—without the expenditure of a cent of money—felt in some degree the triumph of the successful discoverer.

Let us have a change. Let us start styles; not follow them. Invent a hat that will be suitable, sensible and becoming and then have the courage to wear it. Try a breed of stock that no one in the neighborhood has ever gone in for. Start the culture of a new plant in the vegetable garden. Even if it doesn't turn out just right, the change has done us good to lead for a brief while rather than always to follow.

Shall We Annex the Bahamas?

Though no official notice has as yet been given to Canada, the desire of the Bahama Islands to be annexed to Canada has been expressed in the Bahaman legislature, and its first reading been given a favorable hearing. This group is in the Atlantic, 1,300 miles southeast of the nearest point of Canadian territory and comprise a score of islands of some size and an immense number of rocky islets of no importance, the main territory covering an area of about 4,000 square miles. The chief islands are New Providence, on which is situated Nassau, the capital of the group; San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Great Inagua, Andros, Biminis and Mayaguana Harbor. The original inhabitants were Indian, and it was these Christopher Columbus found when he landed at San Salvador in 1492. These natives were taken away to Panama and to the mines in other Spanish colonies until the group were practically deserted. In 1629 an English settlement was begun on New Providence, but Spanish claims were again asserted and the settlers expelled. Settlements were made again during the years, but the islands were the homes of pirates and buccaneers until 1717, when the English settlement was protected by English troops. During the American revolution,

loyalists came from the mainland and settled in the islands, introducing slave labor and the cultivation of cotton. In 1787 the Bahamas became an acknowledged possession of the British Crown. At present a large proportion of the 60,000 population is African.

The temperature of the islands is fairly moderate and agreeable, and tourists are making them a resort to a growing extent. Oranges, pineapples, tomatoes, cocoanuts and bananas are raised, and sponge-fishing is also an industry. The tariff laws of the United States hinder the growth of trade in these products, but they are all things that could be used in Canada to good advantage.

The present government is carried on by a governor, executive and legislative councils, and a representative assembly of twenty-nine members. In the event of confederation the islands would be under the final authority of Ottawa. Many people who have thought of the question at all, have considered it a doubtful experiment, as Canada itself presents far-flung borders and complicated problems enough to keep the government at Ottawa busy without taking into its hands the destinies of a tropical country, whose people, conditions and industries are so different to our own.

The Well-Ordered Day

How shall the day be ordered? To the sage The young man spoke. And this was his reply:

A morning prayer.

A moment with thy God who sends the dawn
Up from the east; to thank Him for the care
That kept thee thru the night; to give thy soul,
With faith serene, to His complete control;
To ask His guidance still along the way.

So starts the day.

A busy day.

Do with a will the task that lies before.
So much there is for every man to do,
And soon the night when man can work no more.
And none but he to life's behest is true
Who works with zeal, and pauses only when
He stretches forth his hand to help the men
Who fail or fall beside him on the way.

So runs the day.

A merry evening.

When toil is done, then banished be the care
That frets the soul. With loved ones by the
hearth

The evening hour belongs to joy and mirth;
To lighter things that make life fresh and fair.
For honest work has earned its hour of play.

So ends the day.

—The Independent.

The Chinaman and His Wife

In considering certain amendments to the Canadian immigration act, a proposal was made in the Senate at Ottawa, to permit the free entry of Chinese women into this country. This step is believed to be in the interests of morality and has other advantages also. Chinese men have found white wives in a great many instances because they could not afford to pay \$500 to bring over a wife of their own people. If they could form homes here they would make better citizens, take more interest in the keeping of laws, and their money would remain in Canada instead of being sent to China to support a family there. It is not likely that more Chinese would come, but those that are here would be happier, more moral and of more use to Canada. One senator was in favor of a law forbidding any Chinaman to land in Canada unless accompanied by a wife.

People and Things the World Over

Solely from the wages which she received as a domestic in fifty-two years' continuous service in a Fourth Avenue New York household, Maria Spieker, who died eight months ago, saved a fortune of \$32,000. Numerous relatives have written from England for a share in the estate. The woman was 81 years old when she died.

* * *

In connection with a discussion of the advisability of shortening the form of the ten commandments, a reader furnishes a copy of a condensed form of the commandments in verse. He was taught it thus when a little boy:

Thou shalt have none other gods but Me,
Before no idol bow the knee,
Take not the name of God in vain
Nor dare the Sabbath day profane.
Give both thy parents honor due.
Take heed that thou no murder do.
Abstain from words and deeds unclean,
Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean.
Tell not a wilful lie, nor love it,
And what is thy neighbor's do not covet.

* * *

Rowland Hill, a young Englishman, a teacher near Birmingham, went one day a century ago to the post office for his mail. A young girl, poorly clad, was standing by the window crying bitterly. The postmaster held a bulky letter in his hand out of her reach.

"It's Tom's own handwritin'," she cried. "I see it! He's all I've got. Father and mother's dead, and I've not heard from Tom for a year. There's nobody but him of my kin in the world! Oh, give it to me! I'll save the money and bring it to you."

"I'm sorry, my girl, but it's against the law," said the official. "There's a shilling due on it," he explained to the young man.

Hill paid the money and sent the girl away happy.

He left the office thinking how innumerable letters came daily from the colonies back to England to people so poor that a shilling extra was an impossible luxury.

For thirty years he worked to establish a universal cheap and prepaid postage, and at last he succeeded.

* * *

The body of a guide, perfectly preserved, has been yielded up by one of the Swiss glaciers after a period of twenty-two years. In 1888 the guide fell into a crevasse. His body was lately recovered, its appearance unchanged by its long imprisonment in the ice. There have been other cases of the bringing back of a long-lost body held for years in the close embrace of the ice, says Harper's Weekly. One of the first instances on record relates to the Hamel accident, which occurred in 1820. Several guides were swept down by an avalanche and hurled into a crevasse. Hamel prophesied the glacier would yield them up in the course of one thousand years, but Forbes believed that the end of the glacier would be reached by the bodies in forty years. This statement was considered bold, but its accuracy was borne out by the event. In forty years the flow of ice brought the bodies to light. In 1866 Henry Arkwright was lost in a glacier. In just thirty-one years his brother received a telegram from the Mayor of Chamouni, stating that the body had been found. Every article of clothing was intact. His name and regiment could be read clearly on his handkerchief, and his gold pencil case opened and shut as easily as when he had last used it, three decades before.



Hope's Quiet Hour

GOD'S LITTLE CHILDREN

It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.—St. Matt. xviii. : 14.

Recently I had the great pleasure of being present at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, of Toronto.

The meeting was held in The Children's Shelter, Simcoe street, and many interesting addresses were given by Bishop Sweeney, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor, and others. The children marched in and sang patriotic songs with great energy. It did one's heart good to see the happy faces, shining with cleanliness and beautiful with health. Many of them were quite tiny tots, almost babies. Both boys and girls were dressed in white, but there was no stiffness in uniform, for the little girls' dresses were not all of the same pattern and the boys rejoiced in bright neckties of various styles. We were invited to inspect the building, and it was a great pleasure to peep into the dormitories with their little white beds—each with its dainty white pillow-sham, feather-stitched in red—and the white cribs for the very little children. We also had a glimpse of the schoolroom, where each child was sitting in front of his little desk, and afterwards the little ones trooped into the dining-room for tea, which was evidently very enjoyable—if one might judge from their smiling faces.

Some of the children in the institution are sent there by the Children's Court, others have been rescued from homes of misery and neglect. I should like to quote part of the Report of the Board of Management, which was put into our hands.

"In presenting the nineteenth annual report of the society, the board would place on record its deep sense of the goodness of God manifested in the kind Providence which has guided the hand of board and workers alike in carrying on the work of the year. There has been much that calls for devout thankfulness—the work is ours, but the blessing is His—to Him be the glory, for without Him the builders labor in vain. . . . The task is not an easy one, and calls for the exercise of grace and patience; but the aim is a noble one, and is well worth the effort. The workers, by the blessing of God, have had much to encourage them, for some hundreds of children, now growing up into manhood and womanhood, in good foster homes, are furnishing evidence of their becoming good citizens, and thus fulfilling the aim and hope of the society—and what a contrast—some six hundred boys and girls in comfortable foster homes, with every chance for useful, happy lives, instead of, as in many cases, they would have become members of the criminal class. Thus, through the agency of the Society, children have been removed from ruinous influences, trained for a time in self-restraint and discipline, and helped to lives of self-respect and usefulness.

The child who has never enjoyed life in the country has missed much, and his development is likely to have been one-sided. Last year, through the large-hearted liberality and Christian kindness of Mr. William Thomson, a holiday outing was made possible, and a vacation of five weeks for the girls and another five weeks for the boys, was greatly enjoyed, the children having a good time, and many of them a new experience. The place selected for the Camp was upon Lake Couchiching, a few miles from Orillia, and the camp

presented a very picturesque appearance indeed, with its row of small white tents supplied with comfortable beds, with a cottage for the staff and officers, and a dining-room tent. Flags surmounted all the tents, and the name chosen for the camp was no misnomer, 'Happiland.'

Children are very quick to receive impressions—especially good impressions. Looking at the sweet, innocent faces, it was hard to believe that those bonny children had been rescued from evil surroundings. Evidently the love and patience of those who now tenderly care for them as God's dear children is already bearing good fruit.

One of the speakers said that thanks were due to the workers rather than to the givers of money. He said that it was a pleasure to care for one's own children, but that the children of other people were rather trying sometimes. Among those who deserved thanks, he mentioned the farmers who were caring for many of the children, giving them the priceless blessing of real homes to grow up in. It is difficult to find foster homes where the children may be adopted and loved. If you know of any such childless home, here is your chance to supply its need.

In the Book of Proverbs we read that "a child left to himself, bringeth his mother to shame." Of course, that is the natural result of neglect. You farmers don't expect much from a field that is left to plow and sow and weed itself. It will only produce a crop of thistles and other weeds, when it might have produced good fruit, with careful management. (Does God give the harvest in such a case of neglect by man?)

When our Lord was asked the question: "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" He said that the path to greatness was open to those who should humble themselves and become like little children. Then He proclaimed the wonderful tidings: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name, receiveth Me,"

offering to come and live with those who should open their homes to His children. He contrasted with the blessedness of those who receive His children the miserable state of all who lead them into evil, explained—in the wonderful parable of the lost sheep—that His love for each could never be dimmed, and ended this children's gospel with the words I have chosen for our text: "Even so it is not the will of our Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."

God's little children! Let us remember that all children belong to the King of Kings. Those who injure them by neglect or cruelty, or who defile the spotless innocence of their white souls, must face the wrath of One Who has said: "Whoso shall cause one of these little ones to stumble, it is profitable for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depth of the sea."—(St. Matt. xviii. : 6, R. V.)

But that is the dark side of our subject, which shows more clearly the brightness of the other side. Think of the blessedness of those who are patiently and tenderly caring for the children of the King. There is an old saying: "God could not be everywhere, so He made mothers." But is it not rather true that God is everywhere, and that He is touching His children through the hands of mothers, and of those with mother-hearts?

In all God's Garden of earth, there is no lovelier flower than the little children. Was it any wonder that our Master lifted them in His arms and pressed them against His heart? Is it any wonder that He sometimes lifts them into His arms to be trained and perfected in the sunny fields of Paradise? God loves His little children, and He sends them down to earth to cheer the heavy-hearted, to bless and purify the homes of rich and poor, and to lead His older children nearer to Himself. This world would be a very dreary place, and men and women would grow very hard and selfish, if it were not for the dear, troublesome, glad-hearted little ones. God loves the world, therefore He sends us babies every year. Any kindness shown to them is repaid hundreds of times over by their Father. Our Lord has said: "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." We all can do as much as that—or more.

DORA FARNCOMB.

I must again thank those who have sent me letters, valentines, etc. It is always a pleasure to hear from our readers—even when they write to say they disagree with me. We can't always think alike, but we can always be friendly—can't we? D. F.

monia, typhoid, diphtheria, rheumatism, etc. The other is "The Conquest of Consumption," and some of the chapter headings are: The Weapons of War, Fresh Air and How to Get It, Intelligent Idleness, Sunlight, The Real Golden Touch, Open-air Treatment at Home.

* * *

A note from a new member who signs herself Old-Timer, cautions girls not to be too anxious to take hospital training. "It is a noble work but the training is very, very hard and young nurses do not always receive much consideration from their seniors. A girl should be strong physically, have plenty of nerve and a strong stomach." Old-Timer came here as a bride the year of the rebellion. Some stories of the country at that time would be very interesting and we hope to hear from her again.

* * *

We are looking for good letters from Alberta members on Alberta Day in the Ingle Nook—the April 12th issue. Letters should be mailed not later than April 3rd. Let Alberta give us a good start, so that the other provinces will have to hurry to keep up. Remember, British Columbia Day is the first issue in May and members in that province can begin to think about it already.

DAME DURDEN.

ASKING FOR OPINIONS

Dear Editor:—In looking over a Canadian paper I saw that someone was writing about the unfairness of the laws for married women. I want to ask why it is that a woman is not recognized in the home for what she is worth and what she has done.

For example, a woman, not very strong, marries a poor man. She helps in the fields beside her husband, doing her housework at noons while he is resting. Evidently, she does not need to rest so soon, for she doesn't get tired like a big strong man does.

She brings in from three to four hundred dollars every year from her poultry, besides all the butter which she is at home churning, while he takes the eggs to town, as she has no time to go to town. She raises a big family at the same time she is doing all this hard work, besides helping with the chores, many a time having them all done before her husband gets in from the field or back from town.

But if he dies without a will, that faithful wife and children cannot touch the stock or machinery without getting into serious trouble with the government. She has no more rights than a stranger, though she had no chance to stand back during all those years. She pulled her share of the load, and kept her singletree ahead many a time. She cannot say: "A part of the farm is mine. I have been breadwinner and debt-payer as well as you. If you have grown tired of me, give me my share and I will relieve you of the undesirable company of me and my children." But the man can say: "This is all mine. Clear out and go back to the mother you left to help me the past twenty years."

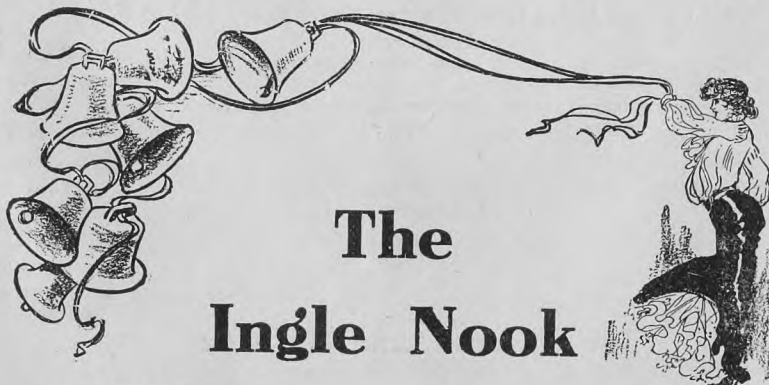
People talk about this glorious Alberta, with its bountiful harvests and broad, beautiful prairies, but not broad enough yet when we consider the rights that wives and mothers have in other lands. I think it is about time for Western Canada to be getting some dower laws made to give faithful married women the rights that God meant that they should have. I should like to hear from others on this question, especially married men who are living under these laws.

SUBSCRIBER.

AGREES WITH SCOTCH LASSIE

Dear Dame Durden,—When I read "Scotch Lassie's" letter in the January 7th number of the *Advocate* it tempted me to write and second her motion. Please, Dame Durden, may we not have a fancywork corner in the *Advocate*? I am sure we would all appreciate it very much. I, like "Scotch Lassie," am very much interested in that kind of work.

I am also very much interested in housekeeping. I enjoyed "May Queen's" letter immensely; she has such sensible views. I should think she must get



The Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Martha added a P.S. to a pattern order to promise a letter for Ingle Nook soon.

* * *

Some one from Hanley, Sask., ordered five patterns on March 19th, but failed to sign any name.

* * *

Alberta Day in the Ingle Nook! The Alberta members, new and old, and all interested readers in that province, are asked to write for the Ingle Nook of the Easter issue. Copy should be in this office by April 3rd. See page 389 of March 15th issue for more particulars.

* * *

Mrs. T. C. H. has again come to the rescue with all sorts of help, including a stocking pattern for Mother-of-Five,

a bootee pattern for Scotch Lassie, and the information that the Practical Correspondence School of Cooking can be found at 3925 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Isn't she a fine helper?—D. D.

* * *

It was my very great pleasure to have a short visit from our friend Evangeline one day last week. She and her husband were on their way back after a good visit to the old home in Devonshire. It was a good visit, but I believe they were glad to be back under Canada's blue skies again. They induced some kinfolk to come back with them.

* * *

Two good books on health problems, by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, are announced. One is called "Preventable Diseases" and includes adenoids, pneu-

very lonely. I should like very much indeed to correspond with her, if she would care to write first.

I hope "Kentish Woman" heard from her son all right.

Last summer father built a power house and had an electric plant put in, and all the buildings on the farm fitted out with lights and motors. We also have an electric fan and sad iron, which is very convenient.

Well I had better bring my letter to a close before it gets too long. So I will bid you all adieu.

I hope May Queen will write to me. I am as ever

QUEEN MAB.

(Will try to squeeze in a little fancy work where possible. There will be an article on Irish crochet soon. But I can't bear to leave out any Nook letters and space is so scarce.—D. D.)

WANTS A CORRESPONDENT

Dear Dame Durden,—It has only been a short time since I have had the privilege of reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I think the letters in the Ingle Nook are very interesting. Although I have no suggestions to offer at present I would like to ask a few favors, and perhaps I may be able to return them in some helpful way. I am interested in fancywork and want directions for crocheted slippers. Do you not think a fancywork page would be greatly enjoyed by us all?

The long winter evenings give ample opportunity for doing fancywork and reading.

I came from the United States four and a half years ago and like it here very well, except for the loneliness in winter when we are kept so much in the house. Would be pleased to correspond with any of the members of the Ingle Nook. Best wishes to all.

A YANKEE GIRL.

(A fancywork page is one of my dreams, but the difficulty is to get the page to put it on. There doesn't seem to be anything we can leave out. Perhaps next fall we'll be more fortunate. Glad you joined us.—D. D.)

A CURE FOR LONELINESS

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I am again after so long a time! Don't know what kept me away—laziness, I guess. But I have been enjoying the Ingle Nook page and get lots of good out of it. Thanks to "No Beauty" for the suet pudding recipe. It is fine.

I am not so lonesome as at last writing, for I've taken a baby boy to raise. He was only three weeks old when we took him and is now about a year old, and he is surely a pleasure to us. What is a home without children? My only girl is married and lives away from me down in the States. Our baby is so fat that he can't stand on his feet and

is so good he never cries. I wish I could give a home to all homeless children.

A good way to cook sauerkraut is with fresh pork spareribs or back-bone. Boil one hour, then put in the sauerkraut and cook half an hour longer and you have a fine dish for any dinner. Good luck to all. LONESOME TOO.

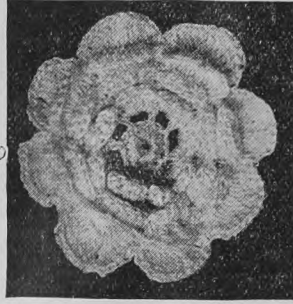
(Wish other childless homes would follow your recipe for lonesomeness.—D. D.)

GOOD WASHING FLUID

Take two pounds common washing soda, pour over it two quarts boiling water, stir until dissolved. Place a half pound of chloride of lime in another vessel, and pour over it two quarts boiling water, stirring all the time and until the lumps are powdered. When cool mix the two liquids together, and let stand until settled. Strain through a coarse cloth or sieve into bottles, when it will be ready for use.

For white cotton or linen goods only.

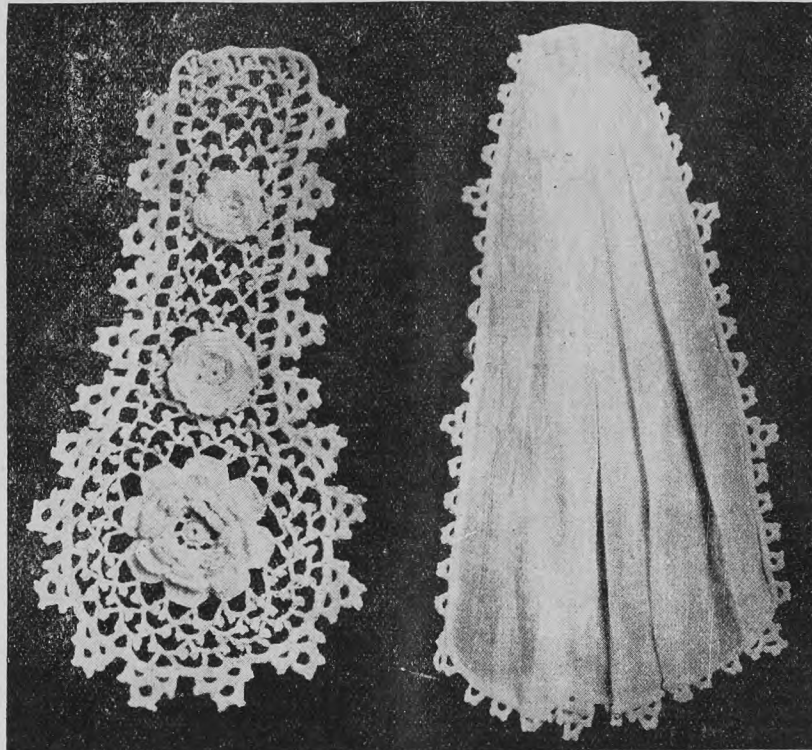
Use about half a pint of the liquid in the second tub, or in the last water before the usual boiling of the clothes. The clothes will then need no boiling, and will be kept beautifully white. This method does away with the steam, as there is no boiling; the work is lessened and therefore more quickly done, and the clothes are disinfected at the same time. If made and used as above prescribed, the most delicate materials will not be injured thereby.



Rose Motif

Bleaching.—Unbleached goods and goods that have become yellow with age, or stained articles, may all be bleached with the same solution, using it in greater proportion, with clean, hot water, and allowing the articles to lie in it for half an hour or longer, occasionally turning them about so that every part gets equally bleached.

—Sent by HERBERTA



Jabot of Irish Crochet

Mount for Jabot

Latest Fashion From the Makers

Price 10c. for each Pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address. Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the order. Send to Fashion department, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.



6952 House or Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



6941 Corset Cover with Straight Upper Edge, 34 to 44 bust.



6907 House Jacket with Peplum and Body and Sleeve in One, 34 to 42 bust.



6959 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

THE WESTERN WIGWAM

THE TEACHER HELPED

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your charming club. The last time I wrote it was the Children's Corner. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as long as I can remember. I am eleven years old and have a sister that is thirteen years old, and a brother that is four years old. At school I tried for the sixth grade. I have a pony called Queeny B, and my sister has one called Della V. We have got twenty-eight cows, about twenty-three horses, five pigs and quite a few chickens. I like to read very much. Could you tell me of a good book?

Our teacher helped us and we made a rink and a toboggan slide at school and we have a lot of fun. We have three birds. HOWARD BOULDING.

STUDIES GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club. I like reading the letters in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much. I will be fourteen years old on the twenty-eighth of this month. I like to go to school, and am in class five. Our teacher's name is Miss A—. Our studies in school are : arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, geography, history, composition, grammar, drawing, physiology, bookkeeping, geometry and algebra. I am enclosing a two-cent stamp for a button.

ROY COUCH.

(Are you interested in the Boys' Club? You are old enough to become a member of it.—C. D.)

DOLLY AND KITTY

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club. I am sending a self-addressed envelope and stamp for a button. I like to read the letters in the Western Wigwam. I am nine years old, but I will be ten in April. We have five horses; their names are Polly and Diamond, Fred and Dick and Jess. I have two cats, and one dog. The dog's name is Collie, and the cats' names are Dolly and Kitty.

RUTH MATTHEW (9)

ONE BROTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my first letter to your club. I like reading letters in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have eleven horses and two colts. Their names are Nellie and Halley. I have one brother, and we go to school every day. I am in the third reader. I would like a button.

JOHN WHO.

A BIG TURKEY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am fond of reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which father has taken for five years. Our school starts to-morrow and I will have to go. My sister, Mabel, and I drive in the buggy. My brother rides a horse. I have two other brothers and a little sister we call Tootsy for a nickname. The snow is about a foot deep and it is pretty cold here now. We had a turkey for Christmas—a young one—that weighed fifteen pounds.

DEWEY MAXWELL.

FOND OF READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never before written to the Western Wigwam. I think the letters are very interesting. I often read the Ingle Nook. I do not go to school now as the school is closed for the winter. There has been school here for three summers, and this summer they built a stable. It is one mile from our place.

I expect the members of the Wigwam are doing lots of reading. I like that very much. Though I have only read five books, I like "Bessie Among the Mountains best." I suppose lots of the Wigs have read that one, as it is quite common. I have two brothers and one sister. Our town is called Nokomis. It is quite a size. There are two railroads. I like the name of this club fine. I have been reading the letters for about two years.

G. L. K.



THE BOYS' CLUB

A GIRL WORKER

Dear Editor and Boys,—I would like to be a member of your club. I live fifteen miles from town, but I think we will move to town in the spring. My brother and I trap weasels and we have got twenty-one, this winter. I went out to my trap the other day and my brother said "You're going to get a lion," with a laugh. I went on and when I got there I had a rabbit. It was turning brown. I brought it home and kept it a little while but it died. The girls think they can beat us but they can't. No girl can beat a boy. There is one here though that nearly can, for she looks after twenty head of cattle. She's a worker. You will have to excuse my spelling because I am not a good scholar.

GEORGE PROUD.

TO MAKE A SKEE

Editor Boys' Club,—This is my first letter to your club although I have been a reader of the letters for a long time. I do not hunt much this winter, as the snow is too deep. I tried it but did not get anything. The snow is about two feet deep here on the prairie. I made a pair of skees for going on deep snow. Take a board about four inches wide and about six feet long and boil the wood on one point till it will twist. Then nail a strap on the board to put your foot in and get a stick and shove and you do not go down in the snow.

Another way which is not as much bother is to take a board and get a slat off an apple barrel and nail it on to the end of the board, and nail the strap on for your foot.

JAMES TORRIE.

A GOOD LOSER MAKES A GOOD WINNER

Editor Boys' Club,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I am nearly thirteen years of age and I go to school every day. We have got a fine new schoolhouse which cost \$1,100. It is varnished inside and painted outside. We have a baseball team and last summer the town team came to our school and played against our team. We had a fine time, but our team was beaten. We are having a very cold winter here. There is about three feet of snow on the level. There are quite a few coyotes on the prairie and they often steal our chickens. We shoot them sometimes. I would like to have some boys write to me of my own age.

JACOB OTT.

MADE AN ENGINE

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have read the letters of your club ever since it started, with great interest, but I could never get up enough courage to write to it. I light the fires at our school, and my brother sweeps the floor. We are paid two dollars a month.

I can tell you how to catch snowbirds, but I do not know whether they can be tamed or not. Get a box about the size of a prune box or a little bigger; then get a little stick about ten or twelve inches long and fasten about thirty feet of string to it at one end. Take your box out to some place where the birds are likely to come and prop it up with the stick. Scatter a little bit of grain around and underneath the box. Now stretch the string back to some building or anything that will conceal you, and post yourself here with the cord held tightly in your hand. By and by the birds will light down, and presently one will come underneath the box, when, of course, you will jerk the string and the box will come down over the bird catching it alive and unhurt.

Last fall one of the boys showed us how to make a steam engine. I made one and it ran fine.

I think that we had better get a hustle on or the Western Wigwag will get ahead of us. Has the editor come to any conclusion in regard to the kind of button we are to have? I think that

a deer's head with two rifles crossed over it would make a good ensign, for the button. I have a good sleigh-dog that I trained myself. He weighs about thirty-five pounds and he can draw a hundred pounds at a good fast trot.

As this is my first letter to the club I will close, hoping to see it again in the paper, and wishing the Boys' Club every success.

YANKEE (14).

P.S.—How do you like my penname? I came from United States eight years ago.

(You can remember the land where you were born and be a good Canadian, too.—Ed.)

COMPOSITION ON DRY FARMING

Dear Editor and Boys,—Having become very much interested in the letters of the Boys' Club, I consider some of them enjoy trapping very much, but, as I am the only heir of our family, my attention is considerably taken up with the farm. I hear a great deal about dry farming at my home, and further read a good deal in your valuable paper about the same.

We, at our place, put to practice dry farming, as much as we can rightly handle, one hundred acres being allotted each year for summerfallow. After that we do as much fall plowing as can be done in September and October, then properly harrow it down, and let a good, heavy packer follow the harrow. We consider this a good method of preserving moisture. I would like to hear some other boys' opinion on the same composition.

I might say that we operate four hundred and eighty acres. Good horses, well kept, should at all times be considered one of the important factors on any farm. Also a place for everything and everything in its place.

M. IRELAND.

CONVENIENCES FOR FARMING

Dear Editor,—We live on a farm two miles north of Didsbury and like it very much. We never lived on a farm before we came to Alberta, and my father did not know anything about farming, but we have now about two hundred and forty acres under cultivation and have twenty-two horses, twenty cows and heifers, and about fifty head of other cattle. We have about sixty hogs and a hundred hens, and my brother, Adolph and I have about twenty pigeons. Our faithful dog, Lucy, is a full-blood Gordon setter. We have three cats and two of them have desperate fights every day of the year.

I help my papa to make hay in the summer and do the raking with two horses, which I like very much. I sometimes drive the horses for papa on the binder, and run the disc sometimes with four horses in the fall or spring. I take a few rounds with the plow when my brothers are plowing. We have a big barn which we built last summer and it is very easy to do the chores, as it is very handy. It is 40 feet wide and 76 feet long and 30 feet high. We put the hay in with slings which work fine and I like to help to put the hay in the barn.

I have three brothers and four sisters and one brother who was killed by lightning. Two of my brothers went out on their homestead to-day, 55 miles from home. They have a section of land, both together, and it is one of the best sections in that country.

We drive to school every day and take the milk in. We have a barn a few rods away from the school in town. There are three of us going to school, one sister, Anna, and my brother Adolph and myself. I am the youngest in the family. We are all in the fourth book and like it fine. Our teacher's name is Miss M—and we like her very well. There is a skating rink in town and we go skating sometimes.

WILLIAM MUELLER (12).

MARKETS

Wheat fell off badly on all American markets during the week. Crop conditions throughout the world are favorable and the statistics all bearish. Export trade has been fairly good, and heavy shipments are in sight from some of the leading wheat countries.

In live stock the chief development has been comparatively large arrivals of Ontario beef, and Winnipeg retailers now advertise "Ontario beef," at reasonable prices. Hogs hold their own at \$7.50.

Grain

Option markets in Winnipeg lost 1-2 to 3 cents, or more. In Winnipeg, the May option fell from 93 3-8 on Saturday. In Minneapolis, the same option dropped from 91 to 88 5-8; in Chicago, from 97 5-8 to 95; in Duluth,

from 98 1-8 to 96, and in New York, from 97 1-2 to 94 7-8. It seems that on the slightest advance, heavy supplies are offered. For higher grades, Winnipeg prices held firm, with a loss during the week of only 3-4 of a cent. The lower grades, however, fell away from 1 to 2 cents.

Oats held their own and barley gained 5 or 6 cents. Flax, on the other hand, took a slump of some 20 to 22 cents.

Prices quoted for barley are very interesting. At Winnipeg, Friday's cash price for number three barley was 60 cents. Despatches from American centers read:

Chicago—Receipts were 19 cars. Prices for the day were 1 to 2c. lower. Malting barleys ranged from 90c. to \$1.12

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	90
No. 2 Nor.	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Nor.	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	86	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 4	81	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	80
No. 5	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6	69	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feed	61	61	61	61	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	32	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32	32
Barley—						
No. 3	54	55	58	60	60	60
No. 4	45	45	46	47	48	48
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	246	242	240	232	225

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
May	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$
July	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	94	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
October	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oats—						
May	33 $\frac{7}{8}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{8}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{8}$
Flax—						
May	250	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	245	243	235	230
July	240	235	235	235	225	220

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Minneapolis—						
May	91	90	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$
July	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chicago—						
May	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	95
July	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sept.	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York—						
May	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$
July	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth—						
May	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96
July	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	97

DULUTH FLAX

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	265	262	257	252	245	248

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Cash—						
No. 1 Nor.	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	108	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Nor.	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Nor.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103
Options—						
March	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96
July	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96

Livestock

The cattle trade this week has been fairly active, and the bulk changed hands readily at prices fully as strong as last week. Among the receipts was a shipment of 103 head from Innisfree, Alta. They run mostly to steers, which lacked fat, and were just fair feeders. After holding them here several days 75 head were shipped back to the point of shipment, there being no demand here at present for feeders. The balance, 28 head, were mostly cows and heifers, and were sold for butcher purposes. From all reports there is a shortage of fat cattle in the country, and prices on the good, well finished kinds should go higher, unless the Eastern packers flood our market with chilled beef.

Hogs are still selling at \$7.50, with the roughs and stags out at a reduction. The packers are determined to hold prices at about this level, and we do not look for any change for a time at least. There were no sheep and lambs on sale here this week, although 442 wethers were shipped in from St. Paul to one of the local packers. Choice veals, 180 to 200 pounds, \$5.50 to \$6.00; heavy, fat calves, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered \$5.75 to \$6.25

Good butcher cows and heifers 4.75 to 5.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle 3.75 to 4.25
Choice hogs 7.50
Choice lambs 5.50 to 6.00
Choice sheep 5.00 to 5.50
Choice light calves 5.00 to 5.50
Medium calves 4.00 to 4.50

Chicago

Cattle—Beeves, \$5.20 to \$6.25; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.65; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$5.90; calves, \$5.25 to \$7.25.

Hogs—Light, \$6.80 to \$7.20; mixed, \$6.65 to \$7.10; heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.90; rough, \$6.40 to \$6.65; good to choice, heavy, \$6.65 to \$6.90; pigs, \$6.60 to \$7.10; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$6.85.

Sheep—Native, \$3.10 to \$5.35; Western, \$3.30 to \$5.45; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$5.00 to \$6.50; Western, \$5.25 to \$6.60.

Montreal Horse Market

Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds each, \$300 to \$350 each. Light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, \$100 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each; choicest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

FIELD NOTES

MANITOBA'S ESTIMATES

Supplementary estimates laid before the Manitoba legislature total over \$2,000,000. This includes an increase of \$500 per annum to each member of the house; \$9,000 for improved school inspection; grants for agricultural purposes, \$17,200, and for charitable purposes over \$40,000, and \$1,600,000 for buildings, including parliamentary buildings, insane asylum at Brandon, and new agricultural college on the St. Vital site. Deputy ministers get an increase of \$400 a year.

ONTARIO'S ESTIMATES

Chief items in the estimates submitted to the Ontario legislature show an apportionment as follows: Civil government, \$685,784; legislation, \$284,450; administration of justice, \$730,171; education, \$1,836,858; public institutions maintenance, \$1,272,657; agriculture, \$647,701; colonization and immigration, \$100,200; hospitals and charities, \$373,000; maintenance and repairs of government and departmental buildings, \$131,850; public buildings (1) repairs, \$82,900; (2) capital account, \$555,300; public works, capital account, \$70,700; colonization and mining roads, \$133,000; charges on crown lands, \$610,550; refunds account, \$66,000; miscellaneous expenditure, \$510,270.

The estimates for legislation are reduced \$14,000, the decreases being for sessional writers and messengers and library purchases. Administration of justice shows a saving of \$4,000. The expenditures for education are lessened by \$27,000, the principal reductions being \$10,000 on new text books, and \$7,000 for technical education.

MEETINGS ON FARMS

Manitoba Agricultural College is preparing, through the extension department, a programme of field work for the summer months. Arrangements are being made to hold meetings as far as possible outside the towns and villages in which agricultural society meetings heretofore have been held. Where possible, they will be held on farms, located in well settled localities, as it is considered that meetings held in the fields, on farms where crop is growing, or about the stock barns at farm homes, will be more successful in summer than lectures given in public halls in towns or villages.

Speakers competent to deal in a practical manner with subjects relating to improved farming will be employed, and an effort will be made to enlist the interest of those who heretofore have not been attracted by educational work of such a character. Speakers will be available for from two to three meetings, if desired. It is expected that living accommodation will be supplied speakers by societies. These meetings will be held between May 24th and June 30th. Blank forms have been sent to secretaries of local societies to be filled out and returned not later than April 15. Requests for speakers for summer meetings arriving after this date cannot be met conveniently.

STOCK GOSSIP

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

(Continued from page 460)

Horn's colt was the logical winner from the start. He is a two-year-old of outstanding quality and hardly to be criticized action. Possessed of sufficiency of substance, he carries it on a set of big, sound feet, clean-cut ankles and the best of upper timber. He is a Royal Edward colt, imported by Mr. Horn last fall, and is a pretty conspicuous individual for his color, as well as for the outstanding merits noted. The win was very evidently a popular one, from the way the enthusiastic supporters of the colt for first position

shouldered his owner and gave him a round or two of the ring. The name of the second colt indicates his breeding. He comes from the Bryce stud. Taber's Royal Jubilee is by Royal Favorite, a nice going, sound quality colt. Bredt's entry, a former Calgary champion, showed at a disadvantage. There were seven in the class.

STALLION FOALED IN 1910

Awards: 1, R. H. Taber, on Gay Robert; 2, W. H. Bryce, on Doune Lodge Montrave; 3, J. R. Brown, on Baron of Cults. Taber's Sam Black foal won as handily as at Brandon, and over the same competitor. His strong point is quality, his moving equipment being unusually well set for clean, close going. Bryce's is a Perpetual Motion, and the third prize colt is by Acme King.

MARE FOUR YEARS OR OVER

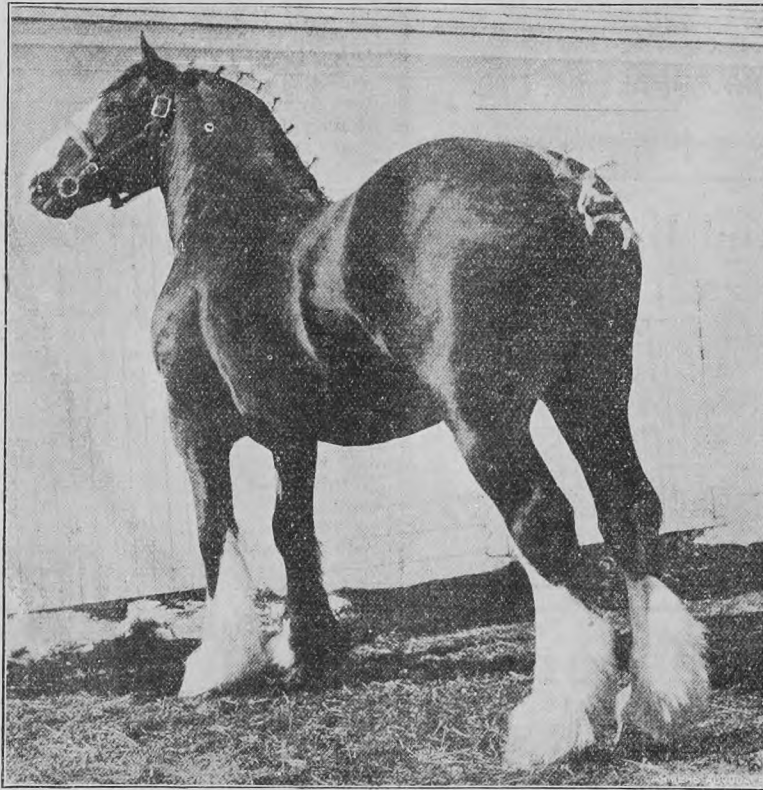
Awards: 1, Taber, on Queen of the Waves; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Irene; 3, Sutherland, on Dunure May; 4, Sinton, on Marigold. The class numbered ten.

The first prize winner needs no introduction to the Western public interested in the Clydesdale horse. This mare was purchased in the East by Mr. Taber

largest animal in the ring, large in body, and large in footing, and she handled her size and walked and trotted with ease and freedom. The second prize mare is an importation of Sutherland's, a colt by Allendale. Bredt's dark brown, Ruby Rose, at third, showed well, but as she has been running out all winter with no particular care, had less of the show-ring finish than some of the others. Horn's mare is a Golden Pride. She is a sound, quality animal, standing on the best of feet and legs, and made an attractive showing in the ring. Seven other entries showed.

FILLIES FOALED IN 1909

Awards: 1, Sutherland, on Bonnie Doune; 2, Taber, on Duchess of Hillcrest; 3, Sinton, on Daisy of Auchinteerie; 4, Bredt & Sons, on Pirene. There were seven entries in the ring. Bonnie Doune is a Royal Favorite filly, sweet and handsome. She has a splendid set of legs, big, sound feet and adheres closely to the approved type of the breed. Taber's mare is a rather lighter animal, while Sinton's third prize winner might be criticized somewhat for lack of style, but she makes up what may be lacking in this minor par-



Perpetual Motion, W. H. Bryce & Son's Aged Clydesdale Stallion, First in Class at Regina

two years ago, and came west with a championship honor to her credit. She has been shown at every fair where the Hillcrest stud exhibited since. Her strong feature is foot and leg quality, and the kind of action that usually goes with the same. She has remarkably large, strong feet, and though Bredt's magnificently proportioned Irene surpassed her in scale, the judges considered the Hillcrest entry her superior. Irene is now rising eight years of age, but shows in all the bloom and vim of youth. She is a wonderful mare, strong in body and sound in limb. She is doing excellent service to her owners as a worker and foal-raiser. Sutherland's filly was sired by Baron 'o Buchlyvie, and shows much of the quality that distinguishes the line from which she comes. Sinton's is a mare rising five years, sired by Baron's Pride. She is a large one, and moves well, but is just a trifle plain in general appearance. Peter Horn's Keir Barmaid, while not inside the prize money, is a mare of considerable quality, size and style in appearance. The fact that she was in foal operated to some extent against her. This is a Labori mare. She is strong about the feet and pasterns, and moves nicely.

MARE FOALED IN 1908

Awards: 1, R. H. Miller, on Sturdy Rose; 2, Sutherland, on Rose Allen; 3, P. M. Bredt & Son, on Ruby Rose; 4, Peter Horn, on Viola Pride. The first prize winner held her position without serious question. Miller has a remarkably large, clean legged, good going mare in this Prince Sturdy three-year-old. She was by all odds the

particular by standing on as good a set of feet as was to be found in the ring.

FILLIES FOALED IN 1910

Awards: 1, R. H. Taber, on Shapely Meg, by Prince Shapely; 2, W. H. Bryce, on Doune Lodge Lady Garnett, by Perpetual Motion; 3, R. Baird, on Queen of Pasqua. The three comprised the class.

SPECIAL CLYDESDALE CLASSES

A number of special prizes for Clydesdales is offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association, citizens of Regina and Clydesdale breeders in the province. The King's Hotel cup is offered for the best three Clydesdale mares or stallions, any age, owned by one man, and the get of one sire. It was won by R. Sinton, with three Baron's Prides—Baron Attractive, Baron Belmae and Jerome. W. H. Bryce was the other competitor, offering three by Perpetual Motion.

The gold medal for the best three registered females, or entries, the get of one sire, and bred by exhibitor, went to W. H. Bryce, for three Perpetual Motion's. Sinton's \$25.00 prize for the best yearling stallion bred in Canada went to Bryce, on Doune Lodge Montrave. Bryce's medal and the Canadian Clydesdale Association's prize for the best stallion, any age, bred in Canada, was awarded to Bredt & Sons, on Royal Robin. The medal offered by A. & G. Mutch for the best Canadian-bred female foaled in 1909, went to Taber, on Duchess of Hillcrest. The Canadian Clydesdale Association special for best Canadian-bred female, any age, went to the same exhibitor on the same filly.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

For the highest stallion honors of the breed, the four first prize entries in the stallion classes offered. The judges took Revelanta's Heir for the ribbon, the great Revelanta colt taking the award with little trouble. Reserve went to H. Gilmour, on Baron's Best.

The female championship was a closer event, the outstanding contestants being Taber's Ontario championship mare, Queen of the Waves, and R. H. Miller's splendidly proportioned three-year-old, Sturdy Rose. Taber's is a great mare at the ground, standing on a set of unusually large, deep feet, clean cut in the pasterns, and good on the move. Miller's is a filly of striking appearance, equally as good and sound in the feet and bone, and a straight, active mover. The judges took her for the honor, placing reserve ribbon on Queen of the Waves.

Percherons

The display was a representative one in every sense of the term and quite the best as regards numbers and breed quality yet seen at a Regina spring show. The Percheron is becoming strongly entrenched in Saskatchewan. Perhaps that province feels more the influence of the "American invasion" so-called, than either Alberta or Manitoba; at any rate, the breed that the American horse user holds to be the draft breed par excellence is rapidly coming to the front in the central province. This year's exhibit was a remarkably even one all through. Competition for the money in a number of sections was quite as keen as in the Clydesdale rings, and the ringside interest quite as pronounced.

R. E. Drennan, the judge, is an Iowa man, born and bred to believe that the horses of the Perche stand nearest to the world's standard in drafter perfection. He likes them big, sound in the legs and free and active in their going. The classes he worked over here were nearly similar in makeup to what faced him in Brandon the week previous, and with one or two exceptions the awards were made as at the Manitoba fair.

Among the exhibitors W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, and Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, the veteran Percheron breeders of the West, had each a large number of entries, while John H. Stout, Westbourne, fresh from his successes the week previous in Manitoba, came down and repeated the performance. Eugene Pootmans & Sons, Regina, contributed a few from their recent importation.

AGED STALLIONS

This class is for stallions foaled previous to 1908, so the makeup of the Brandon ring was here interfered with, a section for three-year-olds being provided at Brandon. The judge took Colquhoun & Beattie's stallion, Gaiton, for first; Blondin, owned by the same firm, for second, and Harpeneur, another from the Brandon stable for third. Upper's were fourth with Frank J., rising four years. This stallion Harpeneur, headed the three-year-olds the week previous at Brandon, but the knocking about incident to bringing him to Regina put him a trifle off color and he showed in less vim and vigor than the week before. Gaiton, the Brandon second prize winner, showed in splendid form, while Blondin, the champion of champions for the past two years, went the paces and held his place at second with all the style and show-off that he possesses, which is not a little.

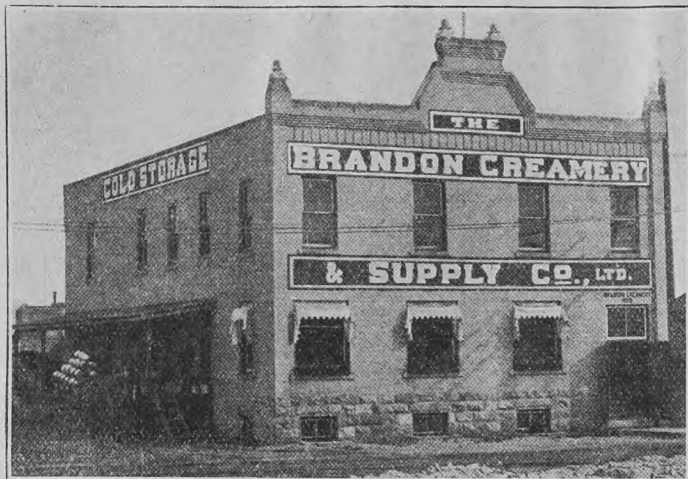
STALLION FOALED IN 1908

Awards: J. H. Stout—1, 3 and 4, on Illumine, Arnuff and Claef; 2, Colquhoun & Beattie, on Iff. Uppers entered three in this section, and Pootmans & Sons one, but the Manitoba horses had the competition pretty well to themselves. Illumine is the horse that won at Brandon a week ago, a smashing big stallion, well proportioned and actioned. The class was a strong one all through, and some that were out of the money were good enough to win the honors on ordinary occasions.

STALLIONS FOALED IN 1909

Awards: 1, 2 and 3, W. E. & R. C. Upper, on Romeo, Castolette and Tyrel. Mare foaled previous to 1908: 1, 2 and 3, W. E. & R. C. Upper. Mare foaled in 1908: 1, E. Pootmans & Sons, on Irma. Filly foaled after January 1, 1909: 1 and 2, W. E. & R. C. Upper.

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**WRITE OR COME AND
SEE THESE STALLIONS**

CHAMPION MARE

The contest in this case lay with Uppers and Pootmans. The North Portal stud sent in the first prize two-year-old and the first prize foal of 1909. Pootmans offered their prize winner in the class for mare foaled in 1908. The award went to Uppers', on Evelyn, a well-sized, nicely-actioned mare.

CANADIAN-BRED MARES AND STALLIONS

In the class for Canadian-bred mares, Uppers, of course, won with the mare, Evelyn, which, by the way, is of their own breeding. In the filly class the same stud was first with Verla. When it came to stallions, Uppers' offered Romeo, rising two years, and Colquhoun & Beattie brought in Blondin. Under the rules by which these championship specials are awarded by the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, females must be Canadian-bred, but no stipulation is made regard-

ing stallions. In the circumstances the judge awarded the medal in Canadian-bred stallion class to Colquhoun & Beattie, on Blondin, on the understanding that if the association interprets its rules to mean that the winner is to be bred in Canada the award will be changed.

CHAMPION STALLION

A good deal of interest centered around the determining of the champion stallion of the breed. For the honor, Colquhoun & Beattie offered Gaeton and Blondin, first and second in their classes respectively. Stouts brought their classy grey, Illumine, and Uppers offered their yearling, Romeo. The contest was clearly between the great black Gaeton and Illumine. As a Percheron stallion, Colquhoun & Beattie have in this horse, Gaeton, as typical a specimen of the breed as has been seen in Canada. Jet-black in color, splendidly

topped, clean-going at the walk or trot, and graceful in his posing, Gaeton is a show ring proposition that requires an unusually good representative of the breed to beat him down. Beattie showed him to perfection. Stout's candidate is a grey, probably some weightier than Gaeton. He was shown in excellent form. Somewhat less flashy than the black to look at he carries his weight straight and clean, and went at the walk and trot in a way that carries to the mind a sense of great weight and strength being propelled with a free, easy motion. The judge took him for the honors, Gaeton standing reserve.

AMERICAN PERCHERON SOCIETY SPECIALS

The Percheron Society of America annually offer a number of special prizes for the Percheron classes, prizes being cash, medals and reserve ribbons. Some confusion arose over the interpretation of the conditions governing the awards, and the placings were made finally on the basis of the classes made by the society at the Brandon show. Awards were as follows: Champion stallion, any age—1, Stout; 2 and 3, Colquhoun & Beattie; winners being Illumine, Gaeton and Blondin. Best mare, any age—1, 2 and 3, W. E. & R. C. Upper. Best three mares, any age—1, 2 and 3, W. E. & R. C. Upper. Best four animals, get of one sire—1, Stout; 2, Upper. Best two animals, either sex, out of one mare—1, Upper. Best five stallions—1, Stout; 2, Upper. Champion stud stallion and four mares—1, Upper.

Belgians

While this is far from being the first time that Belgians have been shown and awarded prizes at the Saskatchewan Winter Show, it was certainly the first time that a full complement of Belgians was on hand, and the first time the breed has been judged by itself. Hitherto, the practice has been to lump together the draft breeds least numerous, with the consequence that Shires, Suffolks and Belgians in the prize list were slated to be shown in one class. However, at the urgent request of the Belgian exhibitors, whose entries far outnumbered the Shires, the fair board, at a special meeting, created a class for Belgians alone. The classes were large, and many animals of outstanding merit were shown. Ringside interest was keen, the public generally evincing great interest in this short-backed, thick-set, powerful breed of horse so popular in parts of Europe and the United States. The Belgian is undoubtedly the largest draft horse of the present day. As bred and reared in Belgium, they are brought along from foalhood with the idea of developing them to the fullest possible degree. The typical Belgian stands on a set of short legs with plenty of bone. The body is wide and thick through, and the back short and strong. They run heavy in the quarters, short and full in the neck and powerful in the shoulder.

Exhibitors were: E. Pootmans & Sons, Regina, and W. E. Eichel, Condie, the former having by far the largest and most representative display. This firm have recently received a shipment from Belgium, and were able to show some of the best of the breed produced in the old land. In stallions, foaled previous to 1908, Eichel received the award with a seven-year-old stallion named Avenant, recently purchased from Pootmans. Pootmans took the remainder of the ribbons, and, on a five-year-old named General Lucien, third with Phœbus, and fourth with Victorien. The first prize stallion is a heavy substance horse. The one at fourth showed rather the best action of the ring. There were seven in the class.

Three-year-old mares or over numbered eight, Pootmans receiving all the awards. In two-year-old fillies, Eichel's was first with another Pootmans' importation, and Pootmans were 2, 3 and 4. The championship award for stallions went to Eichel on Avenant, and the mare championship to Pootmans. From the call that is coming from breeders in Saskatchewan, and the number of Belgians that have been scattered over the province during the past year, we look to see increasingly large exhibits in this breed at each succeeding fair.

Shires

The exhibit did not creditably represent the great English draft breed, so far as numbers went. The aged stallion section was the only one in which entries appeared. Colquhoun & Beattie secured first award with their Brandon winner, Crestoi's Legatee. J. H. Stout was second with Diplomacy, and Gordon McQueen, Carievale, third with Royal John.

Market Classes

Best draft team in harness—1, J. Caswell, with Maud and Prince. Best draft team, sired by stallion recorded in the Clydesdale studbook of Canada—1, Bredt & Sons, with Irene and Medrigal. Best draft gelding or grade mare—W. H. Bryce, with Jock. Best draft gelding or mare, sired by stallion recorded in Clydesdale stud book of Canada—R. H. Taber, Queen of the Waves.

Thoroughbreds

Awards: Stallion foaled previous to 1908—T. E. Matchett, Regina, with Uncle Ned. Filly foaled after January 1, 1909—1 and 3, Matchett; 2, S. G. Harrison, Qu'Appelle.

Groomsmen's Competition

The prize is ten dollars for the best groomsmen, as determined by the condition of the animal shown, its manners and the skill with which it is handled in the show-ring, and the dress and appearance of the groomsmen. Fifty points are given for a perfectly fitted animal, forty points for perfect showing performance of both groomsmen and animal, and ten points for neat and tidy appearance of the groomsmen. The prize was won by Alex. Craib, groomsmen for W. H. Bryce.

Judging of Cattle

Cattle classes in some particulars were not up to past records; in some ways, better. Entries were slightly under average, at least it seemed so in the purebred classes. Quality in purebreds was of a good order. In grades, however, the average was rather low. It is regrettable that larger and better grade classes cannot be encouraged at the winter fairs. As it is the men interested in the purebred beef breeds that bring out creditable exhibits each year, but the grade cattle of the country, which, after all, are the basis of the cattle-raising industry, scarcely ever make an exhibit in size or excellence worthy of the commercial interests of the industry.

PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

Exhibitors: R. M. Douglas, Tantalton; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; R. Johnston, Radisson; Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon. In three-year-olds, Douglas had the only entry. The second section, that for steer or spayed heifer calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909, had to be rejudged. Mr. Douglas was absent when the class was called, and his white, thick-fleshed, smooth steer not given a chance to head the line-up. The judge consented to rejudge the class, and the awards were placed: 1, Douglas; 2, Johnston; 3, Caswell. Geo. Kinnon won first without competition in the class for steer or heifer calved between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1910. The next section, that for spayed heifer calved previous to 1908, brought out the first competitor from the Bredt & Sons' herd, and she proved uncommonly serious competition in several succeeding sections in the Shorthorn purebred classes. This was the purebred heifer, Meadow Girl, an unusually broad, low-set, deep-ribbed, thickly-fleshed female, meaty right to the hocks. She won over Kinnon's Belvidere Lady 9th, and when events sifted down to the finals, it was Meadow Girl or Glencarnock 1908 for the purebred championship, and the Shorthorn won.

Section 5, females calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909, went: 1 and 2, Bredt & Sons, on Queen of the Roses and White Rose; 3, Douglas, on Perfection 2nd; 3, Kinnon, on Lily Belle. The winner is a deep, smooth, red heifer, well deserving of the honors. It was Bredt & Sons, again, in females calved between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1910. They received first and second on Ruby's Favorite and Golden Queen, respectively, one sired by Prime Favorite and the other by Admiral Chesterfield. Douglas was third in this section, and Caswell, fourth. The championship Shorthorn honors lay between

Douglas' three-year-old, The Marquis steer and Bredt & Sons' Meadow Girl. While Douglas has a splendid steer, well-ribbed and fleshed evenly in the right places, the Bredt proposition was one not to be got around. After measuring their merits, Prof. Grisdale gave the honors to the heifer.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

In the black breed, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, had things practically his own way. Browne Bros., Ellisboro, veteran breeders of the Angus, had one or two entries, but are apparently not giving the attention to exhibiting they once were. One thing the Glencarnock herd can always be depended on to do is to make an exhibit creditable to the breed. Mr. McGregor, competition or no competition, never places an animal in the show-ring that is not in condition to give account of itself if it were to meet as good representatives of the breed as might be forthcoming. And his enterprise in this respect is bearing fruit.

In section 1, steer or heifer rising three years old, McGregor was first with his Brandon champion, Glencarnock 1908, by Kymas, out of Marie of Auchmaguie. Browne Bros. made their only exhibit in this class, the two entries comprising the ring. In two-year-olds, McGregor was first and second. In the remaining classes of the purebred division, while he had entries catalogued, none were brought to the ring. The championship of the breed rested with the smooth, well fleshed two-year-old lad, Glencarnock 1908.

SPECIALS

Aberdeen-Angus special prizes were won by the McGregor herd. The silver cup offered by the C. P. R. for the best export steer was awarded to A. B. Potter. The Leader cup offered for the best pair of fat cattle, either purebred or sired by a purebred bull, went to J. D. McGregor. In the herdsman's competition for a gold medal valued at \$25.00, Robt. Brown, herdsman to J. D. McGregor, was awarded the prize. Decision in this event is determined by the condition of the animal shown, its manners and the skill with which it is handled in the show-ring, and the dress and appearance of the herdsman. Fifty points are given for a perfectly fitted animal, 40 points for perfect show-ring performance of both herdsman and animal, and 10 points for neat and tidy appearance of the herdsman.

GRAND CHAMPION PUREBRED

The champion at Regina does not compete with the grade championship winner for the highest honor of the show, so the final event singled down to Bredt & Sons' purebred Shorthorn heifer, and McGregor's Brandon champion steer. Ringside opinion seemed about equally divided as to which of the great Scotch breeds the honor should rest with. Prof. Grisdale did not decide hastily. The Angus steer is almost a model of beefing perfection, round and smooth, covering well over the loin and back, and carrying his meat low in the twist. The Shorthorn heifer swells out smooth and true from the shoulder back, fleshes over nicely on the fore-rib, carries it smoothly over hocks and loin and well down behind. She is particularly thick and broad, and handles excellently. The judge was pretty well acquainted with both animals, having made the Angus champion at the Manitoba Fair. However, he selected the Shorthorn as nearest the ideal in this case, basing his decision on her extra fine form and covering. Messrs. Bredt's deserve credit for having fed this heifer to the condition of fitness for the block she is in. The win was a popular one for Saskatchewan.

GRADES AND CROSSBREDS

Exhibitors: Hugh Armour, of Regina; J. D. McGregor, Jos. Caswell, A. B. Potter, Browne Bros., Malcolm Ross, of Regina, and Philip Leech, of Baring. Awards: Steer or heifer calved between July 1, 1907, and July 1, 1908—1, 2 and 4, McGregor; 3, Potter; 5, Caswell; 6, Armour. Steer or heifer calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909—1, 2 and 3, McGregor. Steer or heifer calved between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1910—1, Browne Bros.; 2, Caswell; 3, Leech. Champion grade—McGregor. Crossbred heifer calved between July 1, 1907, and July 1, 1908—1, Leech; 2, Caswell; 3, Ross. Heifer calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909—1, Leech. Heifer calved be-

tween July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1910—1, Leech; 2, Ross. Female calved previous to 1907—1, Caswell; 2, Ross. Champion crossbred—Philip Leech.

Dressed Carcasses

Awards with dressing percentage and selling price were as follows, the first prize, purebred female making the record price, 20 cents per pound: Steer, purebred or grade—1, Jos. Caswell, 62.3 per cent., \$123.10; 2, J. D. McGregor, 65.3 per cent., \$110.72; 3, A. B. Potter, 63.2 per cent., \$76.42; 4, H. Armour, 58.7 per cent., \$86.56; 6, Brown Bros., 59.3 per cent., \$76.38. Female, purebred or grade—1, Bredt & Sons, 68.6 per cent., \$93.92; 2, R. M. Douglas, 65.4 per cent., \$78.62; 3, R. Johnston, 60 per cent., \$70.07; 4, Geo. Kinnon, 66.1 per cent., \$96.47; 5, J. Caswell, 63.7 per cent., \$86.04. Special prize offered by Browne Bros. for best carcass of animal sired by purebred Aberdeen-Angus bull, won by J. D. McGregor.

Sheep

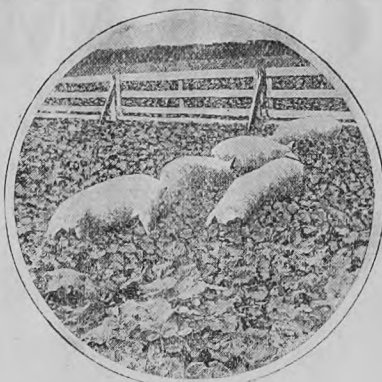
The sheep show was of more than average dimensions, and according to expert testimony, the most representative display of mutton sheep yet made at a Saskatchewan show. Entries totalled 41, made up as follows: A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., 14; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, 11; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, 7; Wm. Harkness, Hazlewood, 6; J. McArthur, Duck Lake, 3. Douglas & Mackay divided the prizes in the long wool bred classes almost as at Brandon the week previous. Awards in these sections were: Ewe or wether lambed in 1910—1, 2 and 4, Mackay; 3, Douglas. Ewe or wether lambed in 1909—1, 2 and 3, Mackay; 4, Douglas. Championship prize, a silver medal donated by the Bank of Commerce, was won by Mackay on the yearling wether.

In purebred, medium and short wools, F. T. Skinner had the floor to himself, and enough entries to take first, second and third in each of the two classes. He showed two extra good Southdown lambs and one particularly fine yearling of the same breed. The rest of his exhibit was made up of Shrops. The Southdowns are imported ewes, and reported to be prize winners at last year's English Royal Show. The grade sections were well competed for, McArthur, in one section, showing the heaviest sheep of the show. For ewe or wether lambed in 1910, awards were: 1 and 2, McArthur; 3, Mackay; 4, Skinner. Ewe or wether lambed in 1909—1, 2 and 3, Mackay; 4, Douglas. Grand championship prize, a gold medal, given for the best sheep, any age, purebred or grade, went to Mackay on his yearling wether, a grade Leicester. For best pen of three grade wethers, Mackay was again first, winning the championship silver cup offered for this event. In prize money, Mr. Mackay secured \$98.00, besides a number of medals, cups and other special prizes, making him by long odds the winner of the largest percentage of the prize money offered.

The dressed carcass competition held six entries. F. T. Skinner was first with a yearling that dressed out 61.4 per cent., and sold for \$17.20. The percentage and selling price of the others are given in order: 2, W. Harkness, 60.7 per cent., \$19.28; 3, Skinner, 58.9 per cent., \$14.22; 4, Skinner, 59.4 per cent., \$15.51; 5, Harkness, 59.6 per cent., \$14.50; 6, Mackay, 52.1 per cent., \$10.58.

Swine

Some extremely close competition developed in the swine classes, and some unusually meritorious exhibits were on display. Quality shows improvement, exhibits conforming more nearly in weight, type and condition to what is required in a bacon hog, than has been the case, taking the average of the swine shown at former shows. The Yorkshires, as usual, were fortunate in securing the top places where the breeds clashed, a pen of purebred York sows, shown by Skinner, of Indian Head, taking the special prize for pen, and one of the same individuals winning the grand championship prize. Exhibitors were: A. B. Potter, Langbank; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; Peter Horn, Regina; W. H. Mortson, Fairlight; F. H. Wienke, Stoney Mountain, and J. M. Stowe, Davidson.



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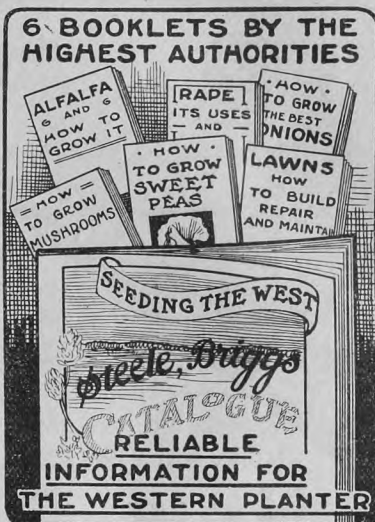
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EARLINESS, 3 YEARS' TEST

At Brandon—Average days maturing, Marquis, 110; Red Fife, 121.

At Indian Head—Average days maturing, Marquis, 121; Red Fife, 131.

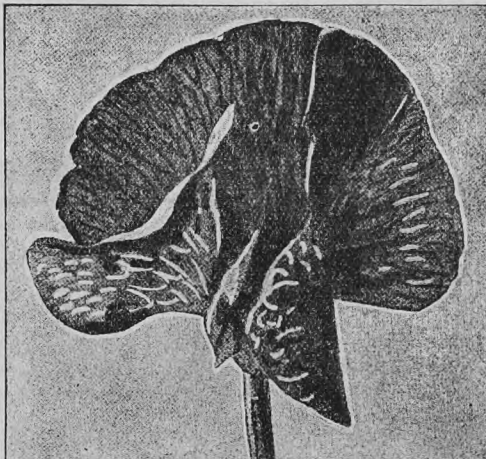
PRODUCTIVENESS, 3 YEARS' TEST

At Brandon—Average yield per acre, Marquis, 45 bushels; Red Fife, 40 1-5 bushels.

At Indian Head—Average yield per acre, Marquis, 40 bushels; Red Fife, 34 bushels.

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Awards were: Yorkshires, barrow or sow weighing not less than 175 pounds nor more than 225 (these weights prevail for all classes through the list)—1, 2 and 3, Skinner; 4 and 5, Potter; 6, Horn. Tamworths, sow or barrow—1 and 3, Skinner; 2, Mortson. Grade sow or barrow—1, 2 and 5, Potter; 3 and 4, Horn. Championship, sow or barrow, purebred or grade, Skinner; reserve, Potter. Special prize for the best pen of bacon hogs, Skinner. Prizes in the Poland China class were won by Wienke.

Awards in the dressed carcass contest with dressing percentage and selling price of the carcasses were as follows: 1, 2 and 3, Potter, 77.1; 81.3, 79.5, prices, \$25.11; \$23.27, \$19.60; 4 and 5, Horn, 80 and 78.8 per cent., \$16.80 and \$15.87.

Poultry Show

Space does not permit reviewing in detail the excellent poultry exhibition held in connection with the livestock show under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association of Regina. In number of exhibits, last year's show was excelled, all the leading classes being well filled, with the result that close competition developed in many judging sections. H. C. Lawson, appointed last year to be secretary and manager of the poultry show, seems to have been working overtime to make

the function a success, and credit is due him for the large exhibit gotten out. In a later issue, the prize list of the important classes will be given. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg, acted as judge.

The poultry show this year was held by the Regina branch of the poultrymen's association. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, after being outvoted in the annual meeting of the old provincial association in meeting at Regina, formed a provincial organization of their own, terming it the Saskatchewan Poultry Association. Regina poultrymen then formed under the name of the Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Association. One association held its show at Saskatoon in January; the show of the other is the one held last week. This condition of affairs was not in the interests of the poultrymen of the province, so last week the two rival organizations got together and succeeded in reaching an agreement. A new constitution was drafted, and the show henceforth will be managed by one association, embracing the entire province, and will be moved from town to town each year. Officers were elected for the new association as follows: Honorary president, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brown; honorary vice-president, Hon. W. R. Sutherland, Saskatoon; president, F. Monk, Moose Jaw; 1st vice-president, T. A. McInnis, Regina; 2nd vice-president, C. J. Penleyn,

Asquith. Executive, D. R. Martin, D. Stamper, R. Bole, C. M. Herrington, Moose Jaw; R. W. Caswell, W. W. Ashley, Saskatoon; Dr. Hilt, Kennedy; Wm. S. Page, Moosomin; G. W. Bewell, Abernethy; J. Bullied, Carievale; F. J. Robinson, Dr. Motherwell, T. H. Read, Regina.

Provincial Judging Competition.

Two classes in stock judging are arranged for each class of stock. One is open to boys under sixteen years of age, resident on a Saskatchewan farm, the other open only to first and second prize winners in contests held in Saskatchewan in 1910. Awards and points scored were as follows:

Open only to winners at summer fairs throughout the province: 1, A. Craib, Arcola, 95 points; 2, A. Blackstock, Arcola, 60 points; 3, J. Pollock, Regina, 55 points; 4, F. Tinnell, Summerberry, 50 points; 5, R. L. Ramsay, Bladworth, 45 points.

Open to all except prize and second prize winners at summer fair, and Agricultural College graduates: 1, W. W. McGee, Heward, 70 points; 2, J. Patton, Lumsden, 68 points; 3, F. S. Coffey, Dalesborough, 55 points; 4, H. J. Gabriel, Bangor, 48 points; 5, J. C. Yule, East Selkirk, 40 points.

Cattle—Open to first and second prize winners: 1, F. S. Coffey, 96; 2, J. Yule, 95; 3, S. V. Tomecko, 75; 4,

A. Blackstock, 70; 5, Frank Linnell, 65.

Boys' Class, first prize, Motherwell gold medal—1, A. Olive, 90; 2, J. E. Cowan, 85; 3, H. Hooper, 80; 4, Henry Saville, 75; 5, P. M. Abel, 73; 6, H. E. Potter, 70.

Sheep—1, F. S. Coffey, 92; 2, P. M. Abel, 87; 3, S. V. Tomecko, 86; 4, H. Saville, 85.

Swine—1, F. S. Coffey, 92; 2, P. M. Abel, 87; 3, S. V. Tomecko, 86; 4, H. T. Saville, 85.

F. S. Coffey again won the championship cup for making the highest total score in judging beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine. This is the second time Mr. Coffey has won the championship prize, and as per conditions of the competition the cup now becomes his property.

Cattle Sale

The sale cattle were judged by Wm. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and sold later in the week at auction by T. C. Norris. Shorthorns, Jerseys, Herefords and Angus comprised the offering; a number of females in all breeds, but the Angus being included in the sale list. R. M. Douglas won championship in Shorthorn females, and A. J. Watson in bulls. Herefords were numerous, being all owned by Mossom-Boyd Co. Jerseys were few, and Angus numbered but one.

The sale brought good prices. Demand was much keener than a year ago, and higher average prices were realized. The bulls sold numbered 38, of which 26 were Shorthorns, 11 Herefords and one Angus. The average price of all the bulls sold was \$128.65; Shorthorns averaged \$141.50, and Herefords, \$115. Total returns of the sale were \$5,480. Highest price paid for a bull was \$210, given by Jas. Russell for Geo. Kinnon's bull, Ythanside.

Horse Breeders' Association

Saskatchewan horsemen met on Thursday evening, March 23. The meeting was largely attended and several matters of importance were well threshed out. President Alex Mutch, Lumsden, delivering the presidential address, carefully reviewed the situation in the province and made some valuable suggestions for improving horse breeding, advocating the adopting of some system of breeding, modelled preferably on the premium system in vogue in Scotland. Mr. Mutch's remarks will be printed in full in our issue of April 5.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

In the absence of F. Hedley Auld, A. F. Mantle presented the secretary-treasurer's report. Receipts for the year were \$536.65, and expenditures, \$534.58, leaving a balance of \$1.87. During the year the secretary of the association sent to each member a circular letter asking the co-operation of horse breeders in advancing the work of the health of animals branch of the Dominion department of agriculture in stamping out disease. He asked members to give strict attention to this important work during the present year, and also requested them to advise the department at Regina of any infringement of the Horse Breeders' Ordinance in the enrollment of purebred and grade stallions.

Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Barnett, proposed that since a considerable number of French draft horses were coming in as settler's effects and being used in service as purebreds, despite the fact that no stud book exists for this breed, that the association require all such stallions to be enrolled as grades. A. F. Mantle pointed out that these horses under the existing ordinance were required to be enrolled as grades, and after some discussion by Messrs. Rutherford, Drennan, Horn and Bredt, Dr. Hopkins withdrew his motion.

W. H. Bryce moved a resolution that produced some considerable discussion. He proposed that after 1913 no grade stallions should be enrolled in Saskatchewan. R. W. Caswell moved an amendment, seconded by Peter Horn, that no grades be enrolled after 1912. Philip Leach, R. E. Drennan and J. A. Turner spoke against these proposals, the chief argument being that the province is hardly in shape yet to refuse enrollment to grades, the cutting of them out being likely to work hardship on a considerable number of farmers in the newer districts who would be unable

to pay the prices asked for purebred stallions. A. F. Mantle suggested withdrawal of the motion, which was accordingly done.

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. President, Alex Mutch; president, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; vice-president, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon. Directors: J. D. Traynor, Condie; W. E. Upper, North Portal, and R. H. Taber, Condie.

OUTLOOK FOR HORSE BREEDING IN ALBERTA

J. A. Turner, Calgary, judge of Clydesdale horses, spoke briefly on the outlook for horse breeding in Alberta and the West. He saw in the prospects of Saskatchewan and Alberta assurance of a great demand for horses and advised farmers and breeders to give attention to the breeding of the kind and type of horse suited to the demand. He believed that on the whole we stable the mares too much in winter, and advised letting them run outside in sheds and yards. In the matter of encouraging the use of purebred sires, he suggested that the horse breeders should see that agricultural societies should not award prizes for grade horses unless they were sired by purebred stallions. He suggested that it might be possible to encourage men to buy good, purebred stallions if the government would offer premiums to owners of good stallions travelling in certain districts. This plan had been adopted a few years ago in Alberta and had operated with marked success, but for some reason had been allowed to drop.

COMMUNITY BREEDING WORK

Professor W. J. Rutherford, speaking on the general subject of "Horse Breeding," introduced an idea of community breeding, which probably suggests some plan the government has in mind for encouraging this important work. Professor Rutherford suggested using the municipality as a unit in such work, and suggested letting the municipality say whether or not grades should be prohibited from travelling within them. This would give districts ready for eliminating the grade a chance to do so and would work no hardship on settlers in the newer districts. He believed that municipal organizations in horse breeding would do much to advance the work of breeding within them, would develop in each section a uniform type and breed of horse and lead to the district becoming known for the character and quality of its horses. If some such plan could be adopted he believed that Saskatchewan could stand ahead of any province or state on the continent in horse breeding. The professor concluded his remarks with views illustrating undesirable types of horses and various unsoundnesses transmitted from sire or dam to offspring.

Cattle Breeders' Association

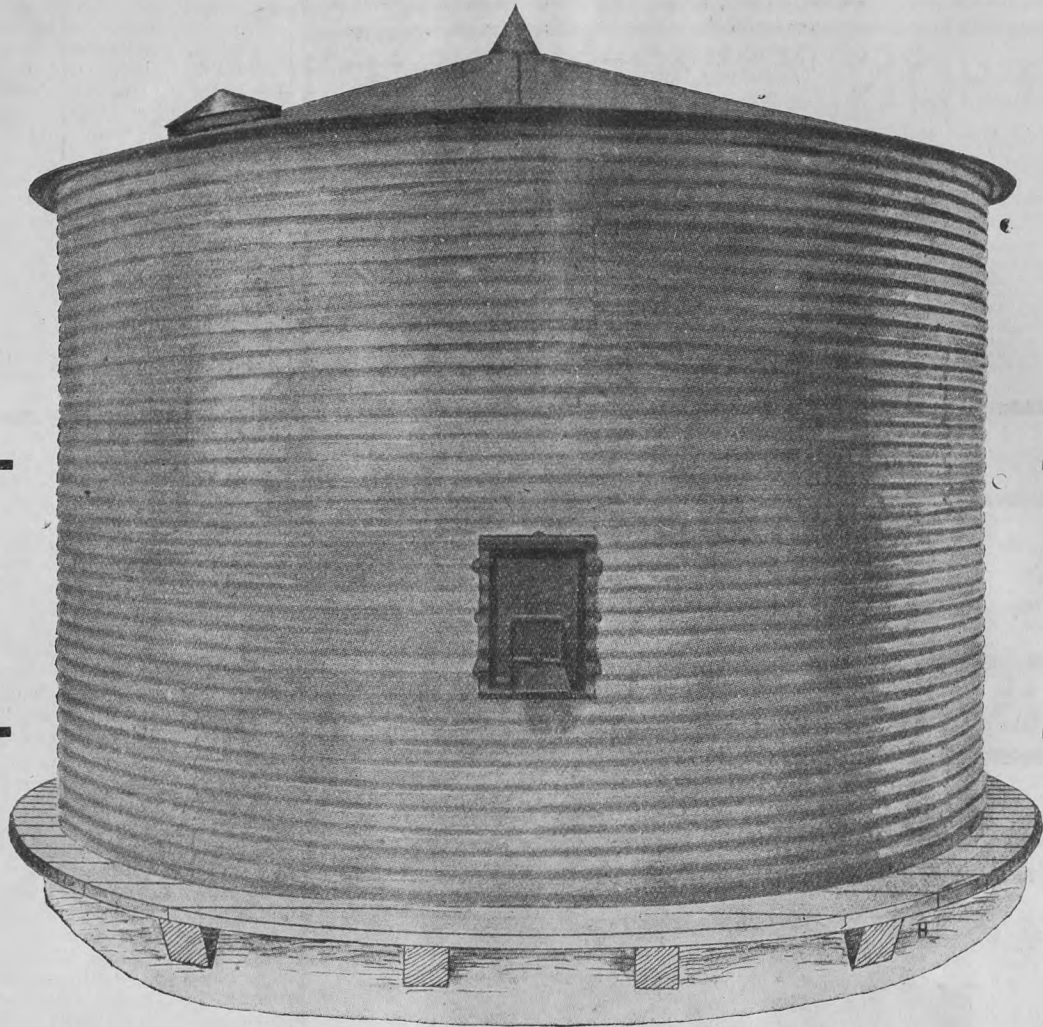
At the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' annual meeting, P. M. Bredt, president for 1910, was in the chair. After receiving and adopting the minutes of the last meeting and having listened to a few words of welcome from the mayor of the city, Mr. Bredt delivered the presidential address. He spoke of the trying nature of the past season and the effect of the dry year and lack of feed on the cattle industry. Saskatchewan, however, seemed to have been more favored than many other sections of the West. Interest in livestock in the province had increased, new herds of beef and dairy cattle had been established and herds already established enlarged. Mr. Bredt strongly impressed upon the purebred cattle-men the necessity for fostering and encouraging the improvement of the grade cattle of the country. He also emphasized the advantages of cattle breeders in each district working co-operatively to make their district known as a center for that one particular breed, to get one breed and every man stick to it. The president also suggested that the directorate of the Cattle Breeders' Association be at once increased, to include all breeds and districts. Mr. Bredt having only recovered from an illness of several weeks, spoke at rather less length than usual but with all his customary vigor and earnestness. He has been sick in the East since February and only returned West a few days ago.

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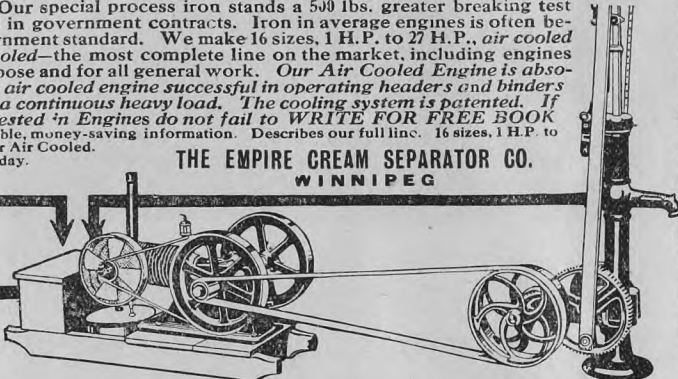
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We have to offer a limited quantity of Regenerated Swedish Select, Early New Market, Tartar King, and Victor Black; also Some White Flax.

Our experience with Regenerated Swedish for the last four years proves that they are the best all round oats for Canada. They are extra early, large, plump kernels, thin husk, enormous yielders, do well in dry weather, and are

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO CONDITIONS IN CANADA

These oats are grown on our own seed-breeding farm under the personal supervision of Prof. M. L. Bowman, former Professor of Farm Crops of the Iowa State College. They are cleaned, fanned, and graded in our own plant on our own seed-breeding farm all ready to ship. Drop us a postal for booklet also free samples. We can fill orders the same day we receive them. Address all communications to

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Clip Horses

Before the spring work begins, clip off the long winter coat of hair. Your horses will sweat less, they will dry off quickly at night and get better rest. They will get more good from their feed, feel better, look better, and do better work.



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Clip the flanks and udders every three or four weeks. It is easy then to clean the parts before milking. Insures clean and sanitary conditions. One large dairy company recently purchased 100 Stewart machines for its stables.

Do Both with this Machine

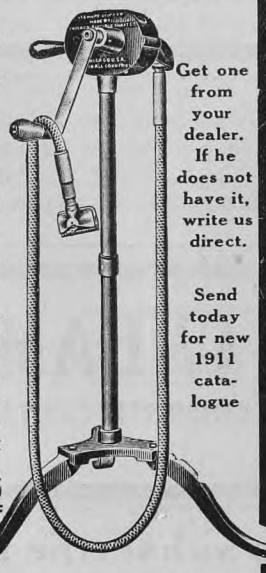
Anyone can Clip with this machine

It turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. This

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

has all gears cut from steel, file hard and enclosed and protected from dust and dirt. They run constantly in oil. Clips both horses and cows without change. There is 6 feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft on this machine and the famous Stewart single tension nut clipping knife. Price of machine complete, \$9.75 at your dealers, is only

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a balance in hand from the year's operations of \$63.29. The provincial government last year aided the cattle breeders with a grant of \$400, and \$650 was received from the Dominion treasury. Mr. Auld, referring briefly to the work of the executive in 1910, said that opinion was unanimous that a committee should be appointed to inspect the animals to be offered in the sale and determine, before they were let into the ring, whether or not these cattle were worth the upset price of \$70, made for them by the executive. On motion of F. T. Skinner and R. W. Caswell it was decided that such a committee should be named. Choice fell on Dr. A. G. Hopkins and Wm. Gibson.

Reports of delegates to fairs did not occupy much time. Most of the delegates appointed at last year's meeting seem either to have not attended the fairs they were appointed to, or else were not on hand at the annual meeting to report. A. F. Mantle suggested that since the constitution of the association would not allow of increasing the number of directors, without notice of motion to that effect being made two weeks before the annual meeting, that the executive be empowered to appoint one additional director for each crop district in the province. This was carried.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER

At this stage of proceedings Mr. Brett requested R. Sinton to take the chair, he feeling the strain of presiding too great to be comfortably borne so soon after illness. Mr. Sinton took occasion to speak at length on the appointment of a livestock commissioner and read some correspondence he had had with Premier Scott on the matter.

EXPERIMENTS IN CATTLE FEEDING

J. H. Grisdale summarized the experimental work in steer feeding carried on by the Dominion experimental farms in the past ten or twelve years. In that time some thousand steers had been fed in the endeavor to solve such problems as the effect of quality on returns, value of condition in the feeding steer, best age to finish, methods of feeding and so on. It had been shown conclusively that good cattle are the most profitable, that the more nearly perfect the type and form of the animal the more profitably can it be fed. As to condition it had been shown that up to a certain point a well fleshed feeder is a more economical proposition than a thin one. At Ottawa it has been found that two years is the best age for making the most rapid and most economical gains. Results at Brandon, however, where the steers ran outside, had shown that three - year - olds made rather stronger rustlers, seemed to stand what they were up against best and gave the most profitable returns.

As to feeding, inside feeding loose in boxes had given better results in the East, as compared with feeding tied in stalls. Outside feeding had been satisfactory in the West, though the cost per pound of gain had been slightly more. Mr. Grisdale emphasized the desirability of Western farmers raising more succulent foods, such as roots and corn, which experimental tests at all the farms have shown can be grown easily, cheaply and safely.

CATTLE MARKETING AT WINNIPEG

O. A. Cohagan described the marketing of cattle at Winnipeg, comparing it with the system of marketing in South St. Paul and other large cattle centers, the comparison not being very favorable to the Canadian market. The speaker illustrated his remarks with a number of views of Winnipeg and other yards, classes of stock, etc.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; vice-president, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; directors, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; Wm. Dixon, Maple Creek; A. B. Potter, Langbank. On motion it was decided that the appointment of delegates to fairs should be left to the executive.

Sheep Breeders' Annual Meeting

The third annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall, Monday evening, March 20. Attendance was larger than it has been on former occasions when the custom was to hold the annual gathering of sheep breeders in a corner of the judging pa-

JUST ONE WOMAN IN THOUSANDS

Who Can Say "Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Me Well!"

Mrs. Louis Delorme, who was always tired and nervous and suffered from Backache, tells how she found a cure.

St. Rose du Lac, Man., March 27.—(Special).—The story of Mrs. Louis Delorme, a well known and highly respected resident of this place, is identical with that of thousands of other women in Canada. It is all the more interesting on that account. She was tired, nervous and worn out. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I suffered for five years from Backache and too frequent urination, which destroyed my sleep," Mrs. Delorme states. "My head would ache, and I was always tired and nervous. My limbs were heavy, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well. I used in all ten boxes, but they fixed me up."

Thousands of other Canadian women who have not used Dodd's Kidney Pills are in just the condition Mrs. Delorme was in before she used them. Thousands of others who were in that condition and who used Dodd's Kidney Pills, are now well and strong.

We learn from the experiences of others, and those experiences teach us that the weary and worn women of Canada can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Good For You

You can't have a clear brain, active muscles and firm nerves, if your bowels are sluggish; but see what a help to you will be a few doses of

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Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

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Advances on List Prices

Sugar, all kinds, 30c per 100 lbs.
 Prunes, all sizes, 2c per lb.
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Declines on List Price

Lard, pure and compound, 20c per 20 lb. pail. All sizes at the same rate.

Specials

MacDonald's Brier Tobacco 9s per lb. 80c.
 Flour, best quality, per 98 lbs. sack \$2.90

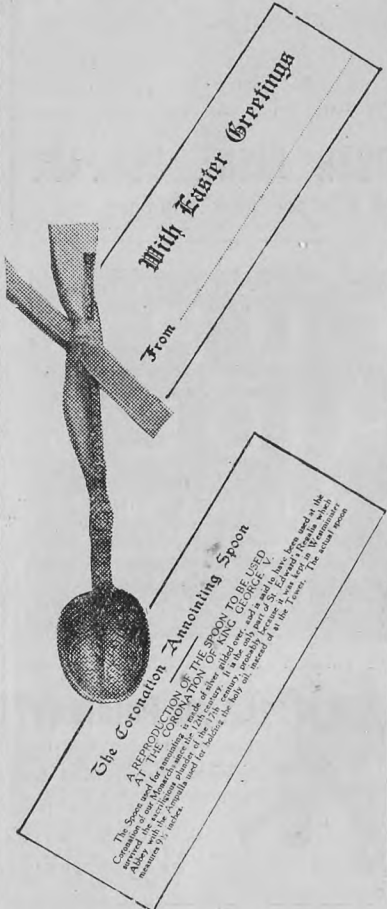
DUNGAN & HUNTER

Mail Order Grocers
 March 1 519 LOGAN AVE., WINNIPEG

vilion at the Winter Fair building. F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, president for the past two years, reviewed the situation of 1910, giving particular attention to the auction sales held in the province last October. His speech was chiefly to the end that Canadian farmers should keep more sheep, to supply the home demand for mutton and wool and supply a portion of these products now purchased each year abroad by Great Britain.

Mr. Skinner concluded his remarks by giving eleven reasons why Saskatchewan farmers should invest in a flock of sheep: (1) There is grass enough going to waste to feed 20,000,000 sheep per year; (2) sheep thrive on snow in place of water in dry districts where water in winter is hard to obtain; (3) they prove of great assistance to the grain grower in the three-fold capacity of cleaning up summerfallow, packing land and distributing manure; (4) they do not require to be paid for their services and never go on strike; (5) they convert weeds, screenings and other waste products into a commercial com-

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LIMITED
Jewelers - Winnipeg, Man.

modity; (6) they produce wool which will always be a prime necessity; (7) they require less attention than any other class of stock; (8) in times of grain scarcity they can live on grass; (9) sheep afford the easiest available supply of fresh meat for summer; (10) there is an ever-increasing market for early August lambs, which sell at a time when money is most acceptable; (11) sheep are almost essential factors in maintaining the fertility of the land.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

F. Hedley Auld's report showed a deficit in the year's financial operations, of \$414.47. This deficit resulted from losses in connection with the sheep sales. While the association had spent several hundred dollars more than they received from distributing the two carloads of grade sheep and 100 purebreds in Saskatchewan last fall, the secretary and everyone concerned in the enterprise were satisfied that the bringing in of these sheep had given an impetus to the sheep industry such as it had not received in years before.

To make up the deficit and start the new year with a clean sheet it was suggested that the sheep breeders individually make up the loss. Mr. Skinner offered to put up \$100; Mr. Auld, \$50; R. M. Douglas, \$50. However, Dr. A. G. Hopkins suggested at this juncture that the livestock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture be asked to make it up, since that branch to some extent sponsored the plan of bringing in sheep. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hopkins, Skinner and Douglas, was appointed to present a memorial to the Dominion government and endeavor to have them assume the deficit.

PROTECTING SHEEP FROM COYOTES

T. L. Neish, a successful sheep-raiser of Carlyle, read a paper on "Protection of the Flock From Coyotes." His method is to hang a five foot woven wire fence without stretching on the posts of an ordinary barb wire fence, attaching top and bottom wires only to the posts, by driving in wire nails and bending them over. Where there is no barb wire fence he uses poplar posts slightly driven in, on which to hang the woven wire. To move this fence it is only necessary to unhook top and bottom wires from the nails, roll it into 10-rod rolls, which are a handy weight for loading, throw it into a wagon and haul it to where wanted. Two men and a wagon, Mr. Neish stated, could take down and set up a mile of fence a day. He had found loose woven wire fence an effective barrier to the coyotes and in five years had lost practically no sheep to wolves.

RANGE EWES AS FOUNDATION STOCK

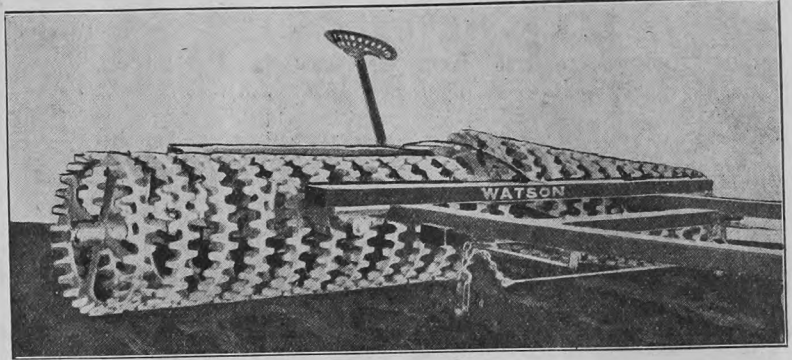
Professor Rutherford said that Western range ewes made excellent foundation stock for Saskatchewan farmers to use in founding farm flocks of sheep. He had found the ewes in the range flocks hardy, easily procured and reasonable in price, and if purebred rams were used on them their progeny showed an immediate marked improvement.

SHEEP COMMISSIONERS ON SHEEP INDUSTRY

W. Dryden and R. T. Ritch, the commissioners appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into and report upon the condition of the sheep industry in Canada, spoke briefly. Mr. Dryden outlined the work of the commission and Mr. Ritch spoke for a while on the world's situation in sheep, wool and mutton. He gave some interesting information regarding the marketing of wool. Wool is classified, graded and sorted before it finally passes into the manufacture of cloth or woollen goods. Classification is the work of the wool grower and consists in keeping separate the fleeces of ewes, wethers and the first fleece from a male or female, known as a huggard fleece. Grading is the work of the wool merchant and consists in matching the fleeces, putting the coarse fibre wool together in one grade and the fine fibre wool in another grade. Sorting is the work of the manufacturer and is the separation of the various qualities of wool in each fleece. Mr. Ritch said he did not believe that increasing the duty on wool would help the wool raiser beyond a certain point, that point being reached when domestic demand was supplied. Wool prices are governed by value, and to sell wool in Great Britain the Canadian wool pro-

Western Canada's Favorite WATSON'S Pulverizer AND Compressor

Yes! Pack your soil with this wonderful pulverizer and insure a bumper crop



Made in two sizes: With 16 wheels, for 3 horses (weight 2100 lbs.) width 10 ft. 6 in. as follows: 22 " 4 " 2800 " 14 ft. 6 in. 24 in. Wheels; Removable Boxing on all wheels and Centre Castings.

THE 22-WHEEL SIZE IS SUPPLIED WITH TWO POLES AND PULLEY HITCH.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE THIS PULVERIZER

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Easiest, Quickest Way to Shear Your Sheep

is with a Stewart machine, and especially the one shown here. This wonderful machine has a good size balance wheel housed in with the cut steel and file hard gears in a dirt proof gear case. The shearing shaft has ball bearings in every joint and shearing head is ball bearing throughout. This machine turns easier and shears faster than any other machine. Each machine comes supplied with 4 sets of \$15.75 knives, and the price at your dealer's, all complete, is only \$15.75. If your dealer hasn't it, write direct to us.

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STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments by Dyeing them with



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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet.
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Use Sackett Plaster Board and Avoid Lath Troubles.

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ARTISTS THE WORLD OVER

SING THE PRAISES OF THE KARN-MORRIS PIANOS



YES, THAT
Sympathetic Touch
Firm and Sonorous tone
Evenness of Scale
Sensitive Action
Brilliancy Throughout its
Compass
Wearing Qualities and
Elegance of Design
cannot help but win the
heart of the musician.

From Farm Home, from City Mansion, from Professors of music comes one note of high praise in behalf of the Karn-Morris Piano, Player Piano and Organ. These wonderful instruments have features in quality appearance and musical fullness that distinguish them from all others.

The Karn-Morris Company's dealings and method of handling their customers is without a flaw in all past records.

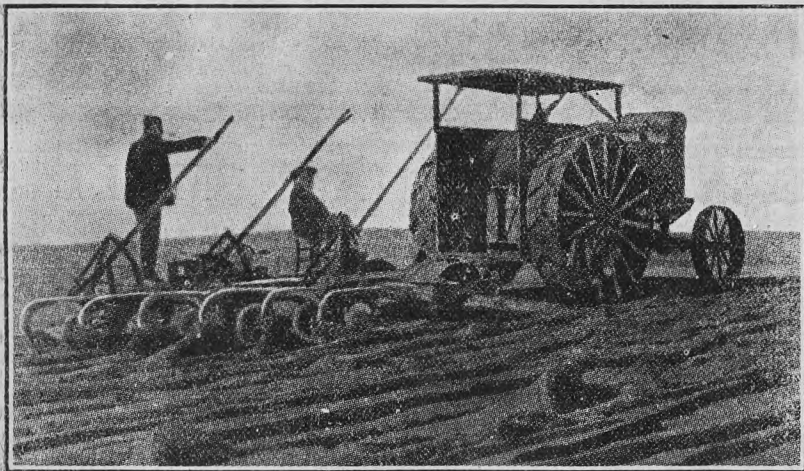
Write for catalogue and say you saw their announcement in the Farmer's Advocate.

KARN-MORRIS PIANO CO.

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E. J. MERRELL,
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YOU WANT A GAS TRACTOR



The 1911 Model "FLOUR CITY" is both a Kerosene OIL PULL or GASOLINE Burner. The Gold Medal Winner, made in sizes 20 H.P., 30 H.P. and 40 H.P. The best tractor made. Get our new Catalogue and Booklet of Testimonials.

OUR LINES OF WINDMILLS, STICKNEY ENGINES
AND WELL DRILLS ARE COMPLETE.

Our new CLIMAX WELL DRILLS are meeting with an
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Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd.

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

ducer would have to organize a marketing system and classify his wool.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Officers were elected as follows: President, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; vice-president, A. B. Potter, Langbank. Directors: F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon.

Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association was held on Wednesday evening, March 22. A. B. Potter, the retiring president, speaking in that capacity noted an increase in membership of the association during the past year of some 34 members, the names on the books now totalling 81. Reviewing conditions for the year he stated that demand for purebred stock was greater than supply, more farmers than ever being on the lookout for purebred hogs to grade up their herds.

Dealing with the subject of reciprocity, Mr. Potter asked: "Will it affect the swine market? Mr. Gordon, of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, was reported as saying that the swine industry of the West would be ruined. Still their action in going on with the abattoir at Moose Jaw takes the sting out of his words. Then the pork packers in Ontario are up in arms and sent a delegation to Ottawa to protest against the trade arrangement. J. W. Flavell feared that if the farmers had free access to the American markets, the manufacturers would be short of hogs, and the collapse of the industry would follow. Both of these gentlemen are looking out for themselves and do not want any more traders in their particular berry patch, and they for many years had a good deal better picking than the farmers. In my mind the only effect in the West would be a small supply from North Dakota and Minnesota, and as the farmers of these states live on land a good deal dearer than in Saskatchewan, produce the same feed and have the same kind of winter, we should be able to hold our own. And the quarantine law can be so fixed as to guard against any possibility of any contagious disease being introduced."

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Potter touched on the future work of the association, saying:

"This is known as the Swine Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan. Our aim is, or should be, to get all swine raisers interested to become members and to take part in any or all things to promote the industry. In Alberta they formed four stock associations, with headquarters around Calgary. These were known as the 'Alberta' Stock Associations, and became too much of a Calgary Association to suit the northern part of the province, and they formed four more known as the 'Provincial' Associations. We should aim to avoid this. We get a provincial grant from the department of agriculture and we should use it so that all the province get a share, not so much as to the amount of money, but to get them interested and let them see this is not a Regina association, but a provincial one, in work as well as name.

"The Sheep Association held two sheep sales last year at Saskatoon and Regina, to introduce more sheep. I myself do not think such a plan is feasible or good for swine, but instead of voting a large sum of our funds to one winter fair in Regina, I would suggest to my successors in office for the next year that championship prizes be offered at some of the other fairs for purebred swine, say at Yorkton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Moosomin, Arcola, Weyburn and Maple Creek, with the stipulation that all exhibitors entering for these prizes be members of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders Association, thus getting the whole province in touch with the association."

A resolution was moved by J. M. Stowe and seconded by Jno. Alston, formally adopting the suggestion that the association offer prizes for hogs to be competed for at certain fairs to be selected by the executive.

The secretary's report showed a balance to the credit of the association, of \$107.25. Total receipts for the year were \$502.25. It was decided that the executive should appoint directors, one for each crop district, in order to better carry out the purposes of the association.

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and are dollar for dollar the cheapest property on the market at Edson to-day. It costs you one cent to obtain full particulars. Mail us a postcard to-day.

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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
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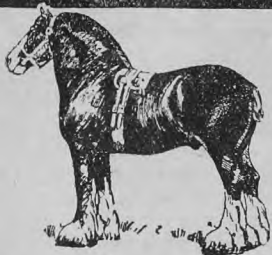
"More Potatoes"
From ground planted secured by use of The KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc.
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AIR-COOLED
**Pumping
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IS A MARVEL FOR POWER
Will pump any well up to 300 feet deep.
Will run all those hard turning, tire-some hand power machines, such as fanning mill, cream separator, churn grindstone, etc.
No trouble to start either in winter or summer.
CANNOT FREEZE UP OR OVERHEAT
Has enclosed crank case with perfect splash lubrication.
A COMPLETE HIGH GRADE POWER PLANT, WEIGHING ONLY 225 LBS.
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION
Write today for catalog and price. If you need a larger size engine, we make them in all sizes, up to 25 h.p. for running saw grinder or threshing machine.

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INSURE YOUR HORSES



Your Horse is Worth Insuring

No matter its value. Whether it's \$50. Whether it's \$1000.

Our company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost; also Transit Insurance. Write for free circular to

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Dept. C, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal, Saskatchewan—Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co., Regina, Sask.; Messrs. A. W. Coulthard Agencies, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.; Alberta—Messrs. Wetherall & Shillam, Calgary, Alta.

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RAILROAD men measure seconds in distance. A train a quarter of a mile off schedule, is liable to accident. The necessity for time-accuracy makes Waltham the railroad-man's Watch.

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Produces powerful, white, more brilliant light than city gas, gasoline or electricity—simple, noiseless, odorless, clean, safe, durable—complete success—recognized world's standard. Fully Guaranteed.

T. H. BALL, California, SOLD 850
On money back guarantee—not one returned, C.E. Kramer made \$700 in 60 days. Complete line of lamps and chandeliers for homes, offices and public places. Ask nearest office for agency proposition or how to get lamp free

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A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

STRAWBERRIES

We Grow Them by the Million and Guarantee Satisfaction. Our catalog is free and will tell you all about growing them.

STRAND'S NURSERY
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tion in all parts of the province. Officers were elected as follows: President, M. Brennan, Francis; vice-president, J. M. Stowe, Davidson. Directors: John Alston, Prince Albert; G. C. Bulstrode, Qu'Appelle; W. P. Osler, Wolsley.

Addresses were delivered by W. R. Ingram, on market requirements and methods in marketing hogs. This paper is reproduced in full in another column of this issue. W. P. Osler spoke at some length on pork production. He advised against winter feeding of pork in the Northwest, claiming it did not pay on account of lack of feeds and difficulty in procuring reliable help. His idea was to keep sows over, running them in a straw shelter and have the litters come in March. Answering some questions, Mr. Osler stated that he ran his spring litters outside, providing a sod shelter from the sun, feeding on a grain mixture and later running them on stubble. He sold at seven or eight months, at which ages the pigs could weigh from 225 to 300 pounds. He stated that he preferred Yorkshire or Tamworth sows to breed from, as they produced large litters and cared for them well. Jno. Alston took up the cudgels for the Berks and said that he had more trouble with Yorks than Berks, preferring the Berks sows as dams. This concluded the business and program of the meeting.

STALLION FOR SALE

Last week Mr. Edgecombe, of Bolen & Edgecombe, of Culross, called to make arrangements for further advertising. They still have a pair of sound stallions of good breeding for sale. Both are big, weighing over a ton each, and they are sure breeders. Men in the surrounding district speak highly of the offspring. Prospective purchasers can see the youngsters and satisfy themselves that these sires are getting the proper kind. The owners would prefer a personal visit, but are willing to answer all correspondence and to give fair treatment to those who cannot call. Write them for particulars.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

At a meeting of the International Commission, on the control of bovine tuberculosis held in Buffalo, on February 27, it was decided that the first task would be the preparation of material for a small pamphlet on the subject of this disease. This pamphlet is to be very simply and plainly worded for the general public, especially stock owners. It is to embody a full statement of available information on the subject, so far as it concerns the stock owner, in a practical way, and so far as such information is accepted by the commission. This primer will probably

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN

Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which have been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed, which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary to protect our customers, who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain, stated to be grown from Garton's Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed. It is sent Post Free. Garton Pedigreed Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK on the Apple Lands of Aldergrove, B. C. F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd., Aldergrove Apple Land Department, New Westminster, B. C.

FOR SALE—Iron, pipe, pulleys, belting, rails chain, wire fencing, iron posts etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PORT HAMMOND B.C., 24 miles from Vancouver, on Main line of C. P. R. This is the choicest spot of British Columbia, and intending purchasers of fruit or dairy farm should investigate. Write for Booklet to E. W. Powell, Port Hammond, B.C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Bischoe, Comox, B.C.

WANTED—Few farmers to grow special varieties of oats and wheat on contract for seed firm. Apply, with references, Box G, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Purebred Holstein bull, one year old next June, from first-class milking stock on both sides. R. Klock Smith, Oak Lake, Man.

MEN WANTED, age 18-35, for firemen, \$100 monthly; and brakemen, \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Positions guaranteed to competent men. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters. Over 400 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED—Married couple with farm experience to work for bachelor in Saskatchewan. Apply Box 13, Rouleau, Sask.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—Lilly Ann's Colantha Sir Fayne, eighteen months old, sired by Johanna Colantha 2nd Sir Fayne. Apply to J. B. Burnett, East Selkirk, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion; cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Greatest winter layers. Start right with eggs from prize stock. Three dollars per thirteen, and up. Illustrated catalogue free. S. K. Burdin, Ottawa.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs that will catch, fertility guaranteed. Littlecott Poultry Yards, Mrs. M. Vialoux, Sturgeon Creek P.O., Man. \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Choice Cockerels for sale.

ORCHID STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Greatest winter layers. Send \$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 30 eggs, now, and have pullets laying next December. The Wyandotte Farm, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE—Purebred Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13. Also choice canary birds for sale. Females, \$1.00; males \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

EGGS FOR SALE—S.C. Brown Leghorns, S.C. Black Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Shoemaker's famous strain, \$1.50 a setting. Mrs. Judson Smith, Leduc, Alta.

FOR SALE—8.00 per acre. Fine Stock Ranch, 5000 acres, all fenced, 4 wires all round; land in one block; 6 good springs on land; 2 sections good for wheat, land all round selling for 15.00 to 20.00 per acre. Included in the 8.00 per acre rate are the following—2 good dwelling houses, 1 large ranch house, dwelling houses lit by gas; several large good stables and barns, cattle yards and sheds, water running through cattle yards. To be sold separately: 85 head of heavy draft horses, if bought by the bunch \$100 per head; one Imported Percheron Stallion, 5 years old; 60 head of western high grade cattle, steers, heifers etc., if sold by bunch \$32 per head; a fine set of machinery, binders, mowers, etc., etc. Prices to be arranged. All land, machinery, and everything connected with the ranch, free from all debt of any kind. Terms of sale can be arranged. Apply to Canon Ranch, Claresholm, Alberta. Box 78

CREAMERY FOR SALE—Excellent location, large territory. \$3000.00 Terms. Leslie Creamery and Produce Co. Ltd., Leslie, Sask.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Grown on my strawberry farm here, where they have successfully fruited for four years. Send for list and prices. James Chegwin, Leduc, Alta.

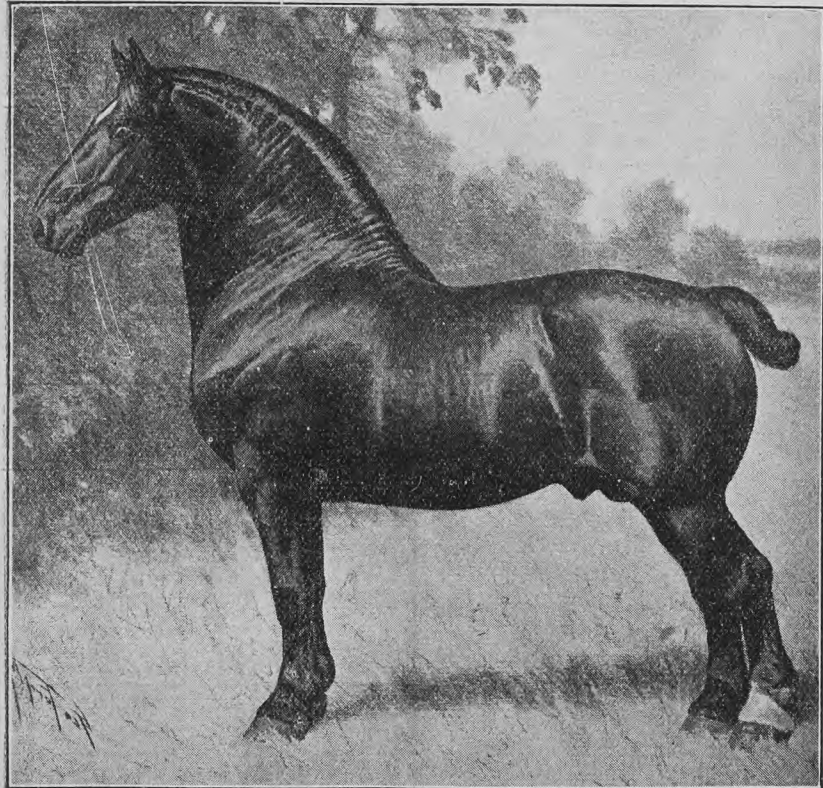
HUMANIZED DEHORNER—The only humane method of dehorning cattle. Treatment for fifty head; \$1.25, all dealers, or direct prepaid. Money refunded, if unsatisfactory. Agents wanted. G. H. Tully, Fort William, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three Hereford bulls, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second-hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap, or trade for land or stock. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

HORSES FOR SALE—Twenty head of mares, five geldings, weight 1,150 to 1,450; nearly all broken; also six head of imported purebred Shire mares, average weight, 1,700; also one grade stallion, weight 1,600, age three years. Prices of teams, \$300.00 to \$1,200.00. Price of stallion, \$375.00. Cash. Apply Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

FOR SALE—Shire stallion, six years old; sure foal-getter. Reason for selling, no help and too old to tend him properly. A. M. Sutherland, Vermilion, Alta.

SEED POTATOES—Honey Eye Rose, grown from "improved seed," hand selected for several years for increased yield, smoothness and other desirable qualities. Awarded prizes Regina and Brandon. Malcolm N. Ross, Box 171, Regina, Sask.



Marathon, the Imported Percheron Stallion, First in his Class and Reserve Champion at the Chicago International Last Fall. Now at the Head of the Stud of W. S., J. E. and B. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

E. BERGSTENSON, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro Sask. breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Farm Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale

F. W. BROWN & SONS, Plain View Farm Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns Berkshires and Cotswolds.

D. SMITH, Gladstone Man. Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man. breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Le cesters and Berkshires.

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS

PERMANENT AUCTION MARKET—ALL SALES UNDER COVER

Near Cor. Logan Ave
and McPhillips Street

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and
Logan Ave. West Cars

400
HORSES

BY
AUCTION



200
HORSES

April 3rd
At 1 p.m. sharp

200
HORSES

April 6th
At 1 p.m. sharp

Heavy Draft, Farm, Delivery and Driving Horses.
Special—One Carload Bush Horses for each sale.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY
AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

We Sell Strictly on Commission

150 Horses Always on Hand

All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented.

This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. James Speers
PROPRIETOR

T. C. Norris,
AUCTIONEER

PHONE GARRY 1575

Stallions from Hillcrest Stock Farm

Seven choice imported Clydesdales of good breeding are for sale at right prices, as Mr. Taber is going solely into breeding. They are sired by such renowned stallions as Baron's Pride, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle.

TWO OF THESE ARE PREMIUM HORSES

Lumloch Laird is half-brother to The Bruce, winner of so many championships in the Canadian West since last July. He also stood second to The Bruce at Regina last summer.

Home-bred Stallions from the Great Stallion ACME KING also are offered

EASY TERMS ON GOOD SECURITY

R H TABER

CONDIE, Sask.

Percherons and Holsteins

Registered stock of the highest breeding

Stallions and Mares For Sale

Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves offered at close prices. Imported mares, weighing from 1,650 lbs. to a ton. Some mares in foal to imported "Carnot," grand champion at Chicago International in 1909. Some stallions and mares sired by the famous "Calypso." A grand lot of young stallions ready for service. Price right. Come and see, or write.

J. C. DREWRY

The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alberta

Crow's Nest Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Albertas when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies.

WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA.

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.



CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name and address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville Ont.



be published in very large editions in the United States and Canada, and be given very wide distribution by the Canadian and United States governments.

The committee entrusted with the responsibility of preparing this pamphlet is Dr. V. A. Moore, Cornell University; Dr. J. R. Mohler, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry; J. J. Ferguson, representing American packers; Dr. Reynolds, Minnesota, representing American veterinarians in state work; Dr. F. Torrance, Manitoba, representing Canadian veterinarians.

The next meeting of this commission will be held at Toronto late in August.

JUDGES AT CALGARY

Judges for the Calgary spring horse show have been appointed as follows: Prof. Curtis, for Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk Punch classes; Alex. Galbraith, for the Clydesdale and Shire classes; Dr. Roberts, for light horses, and H. C. Lawson, for Thoroughbreds, saddle horses, hunters and jumpers.

CASWELL'S SHORTHORNS

In sending change of copy for his advertisement R. W. Caswell says that his herd has done well during the winter, and that last season's crop of calves are the best he has had. Recently he added to his already large herd some grand young stock, to take the place of aged cows disposed of last fall. He has now 65 head of purebred Shorthorns, headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. This bull was selected in Scotland by J. A. Watt to head his herd at a good price, but Mr. Watt could not resist a larger price, and Mr. Caswell paid \$3,000.00 for him. He also got some splendid females at the Toronto sale. All arrived at Saskatoon in good shape, and are doing well. Keir Emblem gained 50 pounds between February 10 and March 10, although he made the trip from Ontario during this time. Fancy 11th also gained 4 pounds under same conditions. The others held their own. Mr. Caswell expects to put a strong herd in the shows this season.

CLYDESDALES FROM SCOTLAND

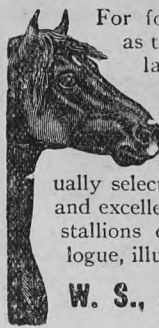
The number of Clydesdales exported from Scotland in 1911 up to early March totalled 264, against 200 for the same period in 1910. The Scottish Farmer of March 11 reported the following shipments to Western Canada: Last week witnessed another extensive shipment of Clydesdales to Canada per the Donaldson liner Athenia. Several new shippers are in evidence this year, and the prospects of Clydesdale breeders for 1911 are good.

H. M. Lusk, Okotoks, Alta., had fourteen head, purchased direct from breeders at different centers. They were well bred, good specimens of the Clydesdale breed, such as are sure to breed well. A two-year-old colt was got by the big premium horse, Meneaus; also a three-year-old colt, by the Dumfries and other districts' premium horse, Baron Winsome. From Mrs. McAlister, Mr. Lusk had a two-year-old filly by Ruby Pride, and out of a mare by the Bute premium horse, MacVinnie. From Mr. Phillips he had a three-year-old filly, by Monitor. Mr. Lusk had several animals from Jas. Picken, Jas. C. Barber, Robert Allan, Adam Corrie, all in the Stewartry. The animals purchased were got by the well known Prince Sturdy and Gallant Fauntleroy.

R. R. McKerracher, Stonewall, Man., operated in the Stirling district. He bought four. From James Dick he had a well bred mare, by Prince Cedric, and another capital mare by the £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion. From John Brown, Mr. McKerracher had a mare by Royal Leonard. The excellent prize mare, Heather Bloom, he bought from Robert Chapman. This mare was by the celebrated Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha.

Francis Nicolson, of Perley, Sask., a native of Caithness, was home on a visit to his aged mother, and seeing good Clydesdales in his native county resolved to take some of them with him. He had five altogether, two of which came from Mr. Doull, two from Mr. Morris and one from Mr. Swanson. Three of them were got by Privy Seal. Two of these were colts foaled in 1910—one being out of a mare by Prince Shapely, and the other out of a mare

DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS



For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th) insure fine selection, each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM
WAYNE, ILL.

STALLIONS OF QUALITY

Two Sure Breeders, a Percheron and a Belgian, For Sale at Right Prices.

For two years they have stood at Culross, and prospective buyers can see the quality of stock left.

At our farm 17 mares out of 18 are in foal. At one stand 50 out of 60 mares bred are now paid for and sure in foal.

If you want the right kind of sire at the right price come and see these. We are only half a mile from the station.

They will be sold on good notes. To the right party two payments will be granted.

BOLEN & EDGEcombe
CULROSS, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

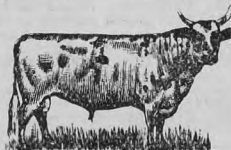
Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sexes, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

R. W. CASWELL - Star Farm.
Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. N. R. C. P. R. and G. T. P. Phone 475

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES at ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que., on the second day of the Great Spring Show, May 24, at 2 p.m. Many are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and Silver Cup. This is a great opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEachran, Ormstown, P. Q.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

CANADA'S GREATEST

JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments for the West. 300 to select from. Order the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONT.

Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest Herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale, Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
BOOKLET FREE
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

VIRGINIA FARMS

Offer best opportunity for land buyers and the best place to live. Mild winters; cheap land; sunshine. Grow all crops. Produce best flavored apples. Cattle, hog-raising dairying and poultry-raising profitable. Near 40,000,000 consumers. Get top prices

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

GEORGE KOINER, Com. of Agriculture, RICHMOND, VA.

Trees

Shrubs, Fruits of all kinds for outdoor planting in the prairie provinces. The hardy home-grown kind. Varieties suited to the climate. Seed potatoes. Catalogue free. **Buchanan Nursery Co., Winnipeg, St. Charles P. O., Manitoba**

HORSE OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, **BEST BLISTERS** ever used. Removes all lumps from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

Box 32 JOHN CLARK, JR. Gleichen, Alta.

IMPORTED SUFFOLK STALLIONS

Including a prize winner at Woodbridge Suffolk Horse Show, Suffolk, Eng., in March, 1910, two years old; present weight about 1,750 pounds; should weigh 2,200 pounds when developed. Other choice stallions on hand. All horses thoroughly acclimatized after ten months' residence in the West. Inspection invited.

SPENCER PEARSE, EAST END, SASK.

THE PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Has 338 new members since December 1st, 1910, exclusive of the 137 new members added by taking over the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus Ohio. More than 3500 stockholders March 15th, 1911. The only recognized Percheron record. Good purebred mares will do your farm work and raise more valuable colts than grade mares. For information address

WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary
 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

Box 1283 E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon Phone 375
 C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages

Geo. Rankin & Sons

OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

McDonald's Yorkshires

Twenty purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months old, due to farrow in April and May. These are of the same breeding as the animals awarded two firsts at Brandon Spring Fair in 1910. They are bred to the boar that won first prize in class under one year at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. \$35.00 for immediate sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.
 "Sunnyside Stock Farm."

BURNBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Two bulls. First Choice, 4 years old, sired by Bonnie Charlie, guaranteed sure breeder. Price \$150. Another extra good yearling, sired by First Choice, price \$200.

LEICESTERS—Two ram lambs, price, for immediate sale, \$25. Write for fuller particulars. **GEORGE ALLISON, BURNBANK, MAN.** Can ship via C.P.R. or G.T.P.

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.
 Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.

From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose. We feel confident of the result—we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding stock bred from imported and prize winning individuals. Will book orders for spring pigs. Pedigrees registered.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, choice cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs, \$1.50 per setting.
 Seed potatoes: Early Rose, Early Sunlight and Alberta Wonder 2 pounds, 25c., or 10 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid in Canada. Price per bushel upon enquiry.

T. E. BOWMAN High River - - - Alberta

15—BULLS—15
 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS of the right type and in good shape for service, \$50 to \$75 each.

ASAP—SPLENDID YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLION CHEAP
 J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.

by Prince Thomas. A third, by Privy Seal, was a filly foaled in 1910, and out of a Prince Shapely mare. A two-year-old filly was by Warlabby. He was a son of the good breeding horse, Rozelle, which the Messrs. Montgomery have brought back from Canada. Another filly of the same age was by Montrave Kenneth.

J. S. Lee, Hazelcliffe, Sask., had a two-year-old colt named Leaston Chief, by Keir Chief, out of a mare by the champion, Labori, from Messrs. A. & J. K. Smith.

Alex. Murray, Calgary, Alta., had a three-year-old colt from Alex. Fleming. This colt was got by the first prize horse, Baron of Buchlyvie, and his dam was by Saladin.

C. F. Lyall, Strone, Alta., has purchased from James Fleming six two-year-old colts and three two-year-old fillies. The colts are by such famed sires as Memento, Dunure Link and Mercutio. The dams of nearly all the colts were prizewinners. They are all big-sized and of good colors. There is one specially good filly, Jess of Craigwillie, got by Everlasting, her dam being by Prince Thomas. This filly is full sister to Mr. Marshall, of Rahan's filly, which was winning at Kilmarnock and Ayr shows. This is one of the best fillies ever exported. The other two fillies are by Mercutio and Dunedin. From D. Milne, Mr. Lyall had three, including a three-year-old colt and a two-year-old filly by Baron of Buchlyvie and a two-year-old filly by Baron o' Dee. The three-year-old and two-year-old fillies are out of the same mare, a daughter of Main of Airies. The two-year-old colt is out of a mare by Benedict. A two-year-old colt, got by Baron o' Dee, and the five-year-old horse, Baron Leith, by Baron of Buchlyvie, both from J. Gibson, completed this shipment, which numbered 14 in all.

THE SPRING STOCK SHOWS

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

Pleasant weather favored the annual three days' show and sale of Shorthorn cattle at Birmingham, and brought out a large attendance.

The entries this year numbered 646, comprising 153 cows and heifers and 493 bulls. The principal English breeders were represented, and there were several Scottish exhibitors. The cows and heifers were on the whole good, but of rather uneven quality. A nice roan was the winner of the cow class, and afterwards sold for 33 guineas. The best of the two-year-old heifers, a smart roan, sold for 43 guineas, and the winning one-year-old heifer for 51 guineas. The top price amongst the females was reached by the second prize winner in the calf class, a promising red. She made 71 guineas.

In the bull classes what is commonly known as the champion class, on account of the larger prizes offered, is for bulls between ten and twenty-one months old. In this class a Scottish exhibit, Capt. Stirling's "Strowan Clarion," was easily first. He is a fine, well proportioned animal of high quality. Another grandly fleshed bull, Lord Lovat's "Beaufort Landmarker," headed the class for bulls between twelve and fifteen months old.

On the first day of the bull sales (the second of the show) there was a big assemblage of breeders, and many foreign buyers were present. The best of the bulls sold at prices ranging from £50 to £250, and many were sold for export. The competition was keen for several of exceptional merit.

A record price for Birmingham was reached by Capt. Stirling's "Strowan Clarion," and he changed owners at 1,500 guineas. The buyer was the well known breeder, Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, who outstayed the bidding of several South American buyers. The best previous price at Birmingham was 1,000 guineas. At the following day's sale more big prices were paid for outstanding young bulls. Competition was strong for "Beaufort Landmarker," British, German and South American buyers all competing. Mr. McLennan was the purchaser at 1,050 guineas, for export to Argentina. Bidders cannot delay at these sales, for they have to watch a tiny sand glass, and the moment the last sand runs out the sale is completed at the last bid.

The next highest price was for a well

Golden West Stock Farm



Clydesdale Stallions

We have a very fine selection of both imported and home bred of all ages.

Come and see them, or at least get our prices and particulars before you buy.

Prices Reasonable
 Terms Liberal

We also always have on hand choice imported and home bred Clydesdale fillies and mares. You should see our large stock of select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD P. O.

BALGONIE R. R. STATION C. P. R.

SASK.

JOHN GRAHAM

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE

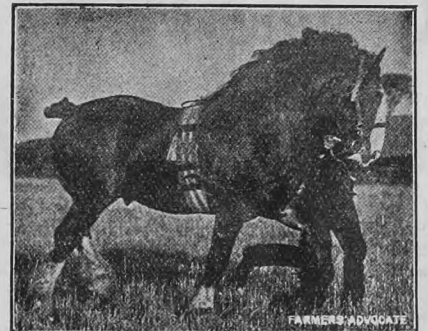
Three (3) importations made in 1910, giving a choice of over 50 head of stallions and mares; a selection not to be had anywhere else in Canada.

The offering includes a choice Hackney mare, broken to harness and quiet; a two-year-old Shire mare, a good one; also a carload of Percherons, stallions and mares.

I can sell horses at all prices to suit all buyers, from \$600 up, and all imported horses. If you want a top show stallion or mare, come and see me.

SHORTHORNS

Have a herd of 50, including a few imported Augustas, and have a few young bulls and females of all ages for sale



LORD GUTHRIE IN ACTION

CARBERRY, MAN.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Home of Canada's Premier Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook (4625), champion two-year-old at Chicago in 1908. Breeding cows include such noted prize winners as Violet 3rd of Congash (imp.) (4026), Pride of Cherokee (4005), Our Pretty Rose (imp.) (4027), Marie of Auchnagie (imp.) (2500), and representatives of such famous families as Queen Mother, Erica, Blackbird, Heather Bloom, Pride of Aberdeen.

Young stock for sale. Send for our catalogue. Visitors always welcome.



Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook

Jas. D. McGregor, Prop.

BRANDON - - - MAN.

ROBERT BROWN, Herdsman

When you reply to any advertisement kindly mention
 The Advocate



DOUNE LODGE CLYDESDALES

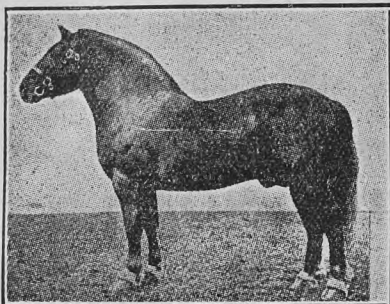
Perpetual Motion. Baron of
Arcola and some of their colts

FOR SALE

OUR HORSES WON MANY PRIZES
AT BRANDON AND REGINA
SPRING SHOWS

Bryce & Sons
ARCOLA, SASK.

SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Among the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina and champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. Our Canadian-bred stock are from mares and stallions imported direct from "The Gold Medal Stud," A. T. Pratt and Sudbourne Hall. The female stock nearly all in foal to Rendlesham Matchen. Prices and terms on application. Satisfaction assured.

GEO. JAQUES

LAMERTON P.O.

ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION

(ALIX C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

Craigie Mains' Clydesdales

We offer 30 stallions of all ages up to five years. Twelve of these are over two years, and twelve others are rising two years. These stallions are offered at very low figures to have settled the estate of the late George Mutch, a member of the firm. We have brought over five Clydesdale importations in the past five years, and intend making annual importations in future. Last year we sold 50 head, and not a single purchaser was dissatisfied. We aim to sell the kind of Clydesdales that the Western farmer and breeder wants. Horses with size, quality and breeding sold at living prices.

Write or come and see us. Our stables are right in town.



A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROBOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

American and home-bred stock to select from, weighing from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, and ages from one to eight years; also one good Hackney.

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CLEARWATER STOCK FARM

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North Portal, Sask.

Branch Barn: Calgary, Alta.

framed roan calf, A. W. Hickling's "Adbolton Ruddy King." He was sold to F. B. Beauchamp, for 550 guineas. Though good prices prevailed for animals of high quality and promise the demand for moderate bulls was rather slow, and many bargains were secured by careful buyers.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SHOW

After the Shorthorn sale came the eleventh annual show and sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, promoted by the English Aberdeen-Angus Association. This was also held at Birmingham, and brought 110 entries, of which 80 were bulls and 30 cows and heifers. The quality of the animals was excellent, and many prominent breeders were represented.

The Hursley Park Challenge Cup is offered for the best group of three bulls bred by the exhibitor. The trophy was won by three fine animals shown by E. G. Wheler. Two of these afterwards brought good prices for export.

There were only five entries in the senior bull class, and first place was taken by H. G. Fenwick's "Black Eagle of Rockcliffe."

In the younger bull class there were 37 entries of good quality as a whole. The first prize deservedly went to Mr. Wheler's "Darwin of Claverdon," a well grown, blocky animal, fifteen months old. He was later adjudged the best bull in the show, and took the medal.

The 38 entries in the youngest bull class represented a promising lot, and were the best class shown. A thirteen months old bull, Rev. C. Bolden's "Van Dieman," took first place, and at the sale he brought the highest price of the day, 42 guineas.

Many foreign buyers were present, and they paid fairly good prices for a number of animals for export. The champion of the show brought 36 guineas from Mr. McLennan, for export to Argentina.

HUNTER SHOW

The London Hunter Show was held this year in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture. This co-operation is owing to the new scheme for devoting a portion of the development grant for light horse breeding.

For the show the premiums have been increased to 60, and the classes now number 19, covering all Great Britain. Each premium averages £160 in value.

In the Thoroughbred section there were 115 entries, and in the Hunter section, 371. When a stallion wins a "King's Premium," as they are called, he must travel in the allotted district under certain regulations.

There was an excellent attendance on the second day when the Duke of Connaught presented on behalf of the King, a handsome championship cup for the best Thoroughbred stallion. The judging was very carefully done, the decision being in favor of a Yorkshire horse, H. A. Cholmondeley's "Berrill," a 16 hands bay-brown, by "Rouge Dragon." He is a stallion of fine quality, and has many wins on the turf to his credit. J. Drage's "Drummond's Pride," was the reserve for the cup.

NEW SALE RING

The new sale ring of the Hereford Cattle Society at Hereford, was inaugurated by a record show and sale. There were 327 pedigree bulls entered in the five classes. Some fine bulls were forward, the bidding was good, and several animals were sold for export to South America. It has been a marked feature at all recent sales of cattle how determined South American buyers have been to secure animals of real merit. The top price of the sale was 160 guineas for Mr. Rowland's yearling, "Redgold."

F. DEWHIRST.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The past three weeks have been occupied mainly with the great annual spring sales of purebred cattle, and the London horse shows. This week, March 5th to 11th, the same programme is being continued, there being a five-days' show of Thoroughbred stallions, hunting horses, riding and Shetland ponies, in London, with bull sales at Darlington and Penrith, in the north of England.

So far as the cattle trade is concerned,

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Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

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the Shorthorn is still a very easy first. The highest individual price this spring has been 1,050 guineas for a Lovat bull at the Birmingham show and sale on Friday last. At the Scots sales held at Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness and Elgin, both Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle met remunerative trade, but apart from the top animals there was no exciting demand, and breeders had to rest content with paying prices and nothing more. A disquieting element in the situation at present is the increasing volume of frozen meat that is coming into this country. This is competing with the second and third class beefs, such as dairy cows and bulls, and the outlook is far from reassuring. The price of fat cattle at present leaves little, if any, margin for the feeder, as the in-putting price of stores was high, and in some cases feeders are selling their cattle fat at prices almost identical with those at which they bought them as "stockers." This sort of business does not put heart into a sale of breeding animals. The tendency is to buy the bulls as cheaply as possible, and with the minds of breeders tending in that direction, it is not easy to make an auction sale "go."

DUTHIE HIRES A STOCK BULL

A notable private event has been the hiring, by William Duthie, the world famed leader of the "red, white and roan," of a stock bull for this season, from A. W. Hickling, one of the youngest breeders in England. Mr. Hickling's bull is the red Adbolton Regal King, calved in March, 1909, and got by the magnificent bull, King Christian of Denmark. Mr. Hickling is best known as a most successful breeder of Hackneys, but although young as a Shorthorn breeder, he is not exactly young in years, and he was fortunate in laying the foundation of his Shorthorn bred. He has now, in less than a decade, achieved a distinction which many a breeder who has toiled for half a century has never once come in sight of, the supplying of a stock bull to the foremost Shorthorn herd in the world.

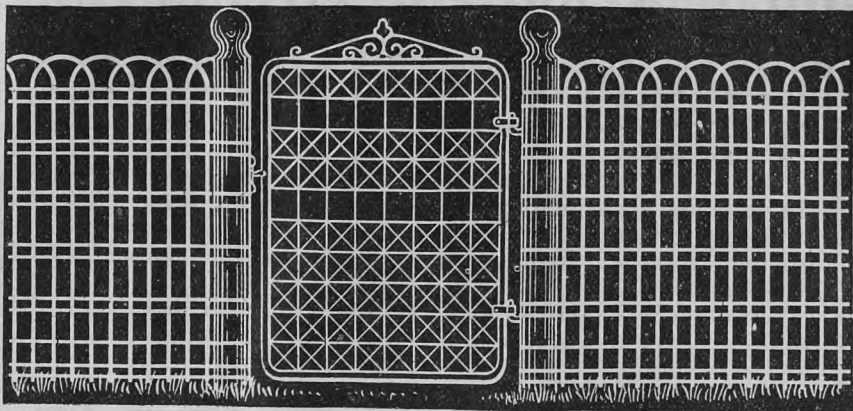
The highest price for a Shorthorn bull at the Perth sales a fortnight ago, was secured by Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., one of the South African magnates, who a few years ago purchased the beautiful estate of Tullyallan on the banks of the Forth. Sir James has paid no fancy price for stock, but has been most fortunate in selecting good material as foundation stock. He got first in the class for older bull calves with a roan named King George, calved in January, 1910, and this was sold to Mr. Rodger for the Argentine, at 720 guineas. C. F. Lyall, of Strome, Alta., purchased the second prizewinner in the same class, Findon Beau Ideal, a red roan, calved on 8th January, 1910, at 180 guineas. The first prize younger bull, calved in March, 1910, was Princely Favorite, a roan, bred by W. A. Dron. Lord Lovat purchased this as a stock bull, at 660 guineas. The second prize-winner in this class was Jas. McWilliam's Proud Major, also a March calf. He, too, was secured by Mr. Rodger for the Argentine, at 400 guineas.

No herd, so far, outdistanced its neighbors among Shorthorns, as did Ballindalloch among the Aberdeen-Angus. The best average was £178-10 made by Mr. Finlayson for two. Next came Mr. Dron with £164-0-3 for five, an extremely satisfactory figure. Mr. McWilliam was third with £142-9 for six. Sir James Sivewright had £137-17 for seven, and Wylie Hill, Balthayoch, £137-11 for five. Several Aberdeenshire breeders had well over the century for their bunches of four, five or six. Well bred bulls were in sound demand, but the other kind were hard to sell.

HACKNEY NOTES AND NEWS

The London Shire Show was this year deficient so far as the merits of the stallions were concerned. The mares were much superior to the stallions. The champions of last year, in both sexes, repeated their victories.

The Hackneys, in the week following, were possibly as fine a show as ever was seen in London. The motor car craze has unquestionably hit this breed harder than any other class of horses in this country, yet has there rarely been seen a better show of sound harness horses. The feature of the show of 1911 was the success of Scots-bred Hackneys



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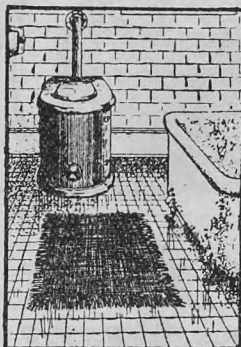
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and sires having their headquarters in Scotland. In the breeding classes for stallions the supreme championship went to John MacKeague's King Proctor, a three-year-old by Mathias, the stud horse owned by Robert Scott at Thornhome, Carlisle, Scotland.

The championship in the harness section went to C. Marchant's Gaythorne, which was bred by J. Prentice, and also got by Mathias. Alexander Morton, the well known Scots breeder of Hackneys, was first with another three-year-old stallion named Halrig of Town Rais, also a son of Mathias; and a large class of stallions in harness was won by Robert Scott with Flash Mathias, a son of Mathias. In the class for pairs of horses or mares in harness, all the first and second prizewinners, that is the four, were got by Mathias. His most formidable competitor as a sire of winning stock was his uterine brother Polonius, which is owned by Robert Whitworth, Market Weighton. This horse's stock were much in evidence. They have very strong action and are generally bigger and stronger-looking than the produce of Mathias. The latter are also, as a rule, dark colors, while the produce of Polonius are mostly chesnuts with white markings.

On the last day of the show there were competitions for the best groups of three stallions, three mares or fillies, and three harness horses (not stallions), got by one sire, and not exceeding three years old. For the stallions Mathias was first, Polonius second. For the mares Polonius was first and Royal Danegelt second, and for horses in harness Polonius was first and Mathias second. The Mathias group were bigger and more handsome horses, but the Polonius group were better balanced and more after one type. All the three Mathias lot were bred in Scotland.

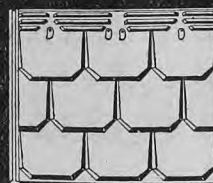
In the final championship for the best harness mare or gelding in the show, any age or height, five great animals competed. Two were got by Mathias, two by Polonius and one by Ganymede. The produce of Mathias were first and third. The Ganymede horse, "Authority," separated them. The two by Polonius, Fylde Fireaway and Argo, were fourth and fifth. In the final for the best stallion in the breeding classes there was a phenomenal victory for the grand old mare, Ophelia, in the person of her descendants; Mathias, Polonius and Hopwood Viceroy, the champion at the International show at Buenos Ayres last year are all her sons. King's Proctor, the son of Mathias, was champion; Antonius, the son of Polonius, was reserve; and Hopwood Viceroy was third. No female of any breed or race ever equalled Ophelia. She was invincible in the showyard, and champion at the London show. She has had many foals and never an indifferent one among the lot. Among them may be named Lord Hamlet, Sir Augustus, Heathfield Squire, Polonius, Mathias, Hopwood Viceroy and Royal Ophelia, colts; with Ophelia's Daughter, Grace, and several others, fillies. She is still alive, and may yet breed further champions. Her own sire is uncertain, as her dam was crossed with both Denmark 177 and Danegelt 174. But there she is, and her equal has not yet appeared.

Not only is the champion Hackney sire in Scotland, but the champion pony sire is here also. He is W. S. Miller's Fireboy, which stands at Gallowhill, Paisley. Most of the best ponies at last week's show were got by him, and on Friday, in the final competitions for the best group of three got by one sire, three groups got by Fireboy appeared in the ring, and on behalf of no other sire could as much as one group be made up to oppose him. The unfortunate thing in connection with all these Scots successes in Hackney breeding, is that there is so little demand for either Hackneys or ponies. Only one sale was reported as made at the show, to a foreigner. The buyer was a Spaniard from Madrid, and bought one of the commended stallions.

The appearance of the streets of London shows how rapidly the horse is being supplanted by the motor. Ere many years are over the Hackney cab and the four-wheeler will have vanished from the London streets, as the erstwhile ubiquitous bus has almost wholly disappeared.

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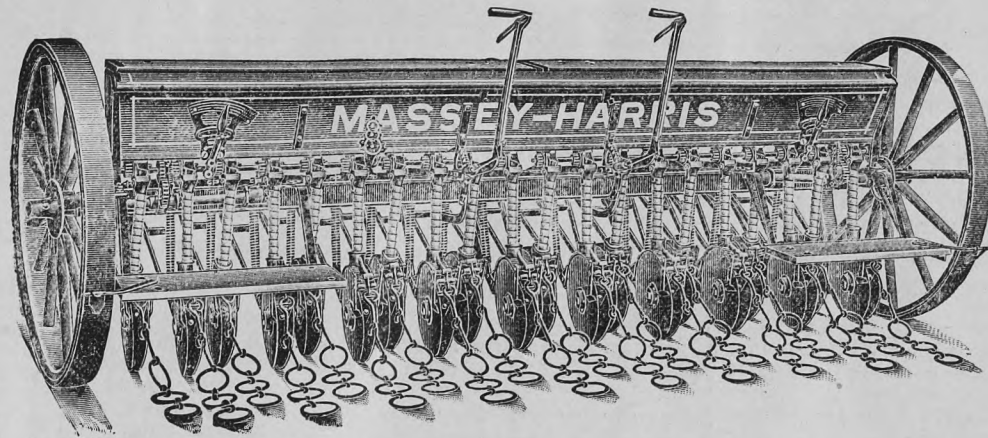
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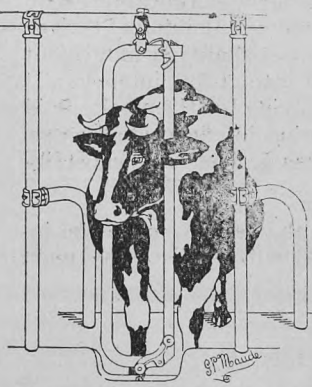
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Head Office and Factory, Fergus, Ont.

We also manufacture Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, Etc.

inferior stock. Last week a motion was passed by the law amendments committee of the provincial legislature requiring all nurserymen in or out of the province to put up a \$2,000 bond that all stock which they sell, which has been imported, shall be what it is represented to be, such bond to be forfeited in case of the stock sold being of inferior quality. A license of \$5 also is to be taken from all nurserymen selling stock in the province. This applies to all, whether outside salesmen or those who reside in the province.

No farmer can afford to be without trees, shrubs and fruit bushes; neither can he afford to pay good cash for poor stock. The new legislation is designed to protect the purchaser. It will have the tendency to ensure the offering only of northern-grown or thoroughly reliable trees or plants.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

No farm home can afford to be without vegetables. Even a small plot of ground carefully looked after will provide garden products in variety and in sufficient quantity to supply the average family. The day of all-grain farming is past in many localities. It should be forgotten all over the West, for a time long enough to allow every farm home to have arrangements made for vegetable growing.

In gardening, it is well to start a year ahead so that danger of encountering weeds will be lessened. However, even that should not do away with the garden. Select a nice rich loam somewhere—one that is rich and has been well worked, and in a location where it can be protected from stock and cared for at spare intervals. Tomato plants, cabbage plants, cauliflower plants and celery plants can be bought in almost every town. If your storekeeper cannot arrange to get them, you should not lose another day in ordering seed and getting that seed into nice soil in a shallow box. The young plants can be brought along

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS :

Your directors beg to present herewith the annual statement of the affairs and financial position of the Canada Cement Company, Limited, as of the 31st December, 1910.

In presenting the Balance Sheet, we call attention to the Company's strong financial position as disclosed by the large amount of cash on hand, and other quick assets, and the comparatively small amount of current liabilities. After providing for interest on our Bonds and Dividends on our Preferred Stock for the year, we have been able to set up reserves for depreciation, extraordinary repairs and renewals, bad debts, etc., and carry forward a substantial balance to Surplus Account.

The consumption of cement during the past year was not as large as anticipated. Our business also suffered on account of the railways not being able to meet our full requirements for cars during the heavy shipping season; consequently, we carry over from last year 781,116 barrels of cement.

Early in 1910 the price of our product was fixed at a lower price than cement had ever been sold for in Canada, excepting for a short period in 1909, but your Directors are pleased to state that the anticipated savings in manufacturing and distributing our products were such that they were able to still further reduce this price.

We trust, when you consider the above mentioned conditions, and also the fact that during 1910 our plants were only operated to 57.6 per cent. of their capacity, the profits shown will be satisfactory to the Shareholders.

During the current year, we look for a larger natural demand, which demand will be stimulated by continuing to manufacture a strictly high-grade article, and by selling it at the lowest possible price. This anticipated increase will enable us to operate our plants to better advantage than in the past, but we do not expect that the demand will be sufficient to enable us to put into operation either of the two plants which have been idle since the organization of this Company. However, it is confidently expected that the increased demand, and increased output, will result in further savings in the cost of manufacture and distribution, and it is the policy of your Directors to give your customers the benefit of these reductions.

The Shareholders' profits will depend on the increased volume of the Company's business, the policy of the Company being the maintenance of such a stable position as will insure regular and uniform payments of interest on its bonds and dividends on its Preferred Stock, and at the same time be in a position to withstand any unforeseen emergency that may arise consequent on business depression or otherwise, which condition naturally necessitates the accumulation of, and the maintenance of, a large cash reserve.

It is also the policy of the Company to equalize the price of cement throughout Canada in so far as the physical conditions make such possible, and in furtherance of this policy, your Directors have arranged to purchase a site near Winnipeg, on which they will erect, this year, a mill to grind clinker, which clinker will be shipped from one of our Eastern mills. The buildings, machinery, etc., will be planned so that, should it at any time in the future be advisable, a Burning Department can be added, and the clinker produced on the property.

And further, an agreement has been entered into whereby this Company expects to acquire, in the near future, a property at Exshaw, which, added to our Calgary plant, and the projected plant at Winnipeg, will put us in the position of anticipating any extraordinary growth in the consumption of cement in the Great West.

With the view of educating the public, and popularizing the use of cement, in addition to the ordinary advertising, the Company has published a small book illustrating some of the many uses to which cement may be put, for which book there has been a great demand, 25,000 applications for same having been received during the past six months.

For the purpose of stimulating interest in the Company on behalf of the Employees, both in efficiency and cheapening production, as well as creating a feeling of mutual goodwill, your Directors deem it expedient to introduce a system, already adopted by several large industrial corporations with beneficial results, viz., to enable employees to become the possessors of Preferred and Common Stock at prices which will be attractive to them, the employees paying a fixed amount per share per month out of their earnings, and the Company carrying the stock for them, charging a rate of 5% interest. If the plan is put into effect, all dividends will be credited to the employees applying for the stock. Said stock will be held in trust for the employee for a term of five years, excepting in exceptional cases, such as death, when his heirs will receive what benefit a deceased employee has derived from subscribing to the stock.

Your Directors feel that the policy, as herein outlined, will, as nearly as possible, make the interests of the consumers, the employees and the shareholders identical, and will inure to the most enduring and beneficial results for all concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS,

President.

nicely in the kitchen window and transplanted to their places in the garden as soon as weather permits.

Beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, onions, lettuce, radish and a few other hardy crops can be sown as soon as the soil is in workable condition. Cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, citrons, beans and peas can be put in as soon as the danger of severe frost is gone. Potatoes, of course, also, will be planted—early and more later. With such crops as lettuce, radish and peas, two or more successive plantings can be made to give fresh crop for most of the season.

Don't delay longer in making preparations for a good garden in 1911. Use a garden rake liberally to make the seed bed smooth and mellow for the small seeds; don't cover them too deeply; get them into straight rows, and keep down the weeds. It is a good plan to drop a few radish or lettuce seeds here and there along all the rows, as they come up quickly and show where the rows of the slower-growing plants are. It is well, also, to place a small stake at both ends of each row.

Try the garden for one year, and you never will be without it again.

TREES AROUND THE HOME

For one farm that had planted trees ten years ago, there are at least 25 such farms in 1911. No person with any knowledge of the Canadian West now says that trees will not grow in this part of the world. The trouble a decade and more ago was that no precautions were taken in preparing for the setting out of the tree. A hole was dug in the tough prairie sod, and a tree with mutilated roots stuck in and perhaps watered a few times. Of course, the tree died.

Now, everyone prepares for tree planting the previous season. Plans are laid not for a solitary tree here and there, but for a plantation to form a windbreak or shelterbelt. Trees are bought not by the dozen, but by the hundreds. We have yet to hear of a man who regretted the outlay of cash for trees if he planted them intelligently.

The Dominion Forestry Branch, Ottawa, has been responsible for much of the advance in tree planting. Their inspectors decide whether or not a man shall receive trees for planting; they also give sound advice as to planting and care required. Nursery firms, too, in different parts supply thousands of trees each year. Every farmer who has not trees surrounding his home should lose no more time in getting a windbreak established. The shelter afforded and the consequent attractiveness of the home surroundings warrant the outlay of a few dollars.



DOESN'T FAVOR EGGS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The breeding up of a farm flock needs to a certain extent no stint in the way of capital. I mean by this that the expenditure on stock to be purchased must not be made in a stingy manner. As a general rule, the motto of "go slowly" should be always in view. To this end I would advise the purchase of a trio—two hens and a good, forward, vigorous cockerel in the fall of the year—of guaranteed quality and productivity. What may look like extravagance may right here save endless labor and disheartening results. Give these birds of your best feed, housing and cleanliness, and in the spring they should give you good, fertile eggs to be hatched at the earliest opportunity.

When the chickens are hatched, stint them of nothing that would be to their benefit, not forgetting beef scraps or green cut bone. Separate the sexes as soon as they can be distinguished. Selection now is the fore word. Three or four of the most vigorous cockerels, and six of the nicest pullets. My way of picking the latter is to choose six

of the first that come on laying in fall, and of the required quality and size. Test the six as to their laying capabilities for two or three months. If satisfactory, knock them off their laying foods, and rest them for two months previous to their eggs being required for hatching.

A good cock of recognized pedigree stamina and parental laying properties should be mated to them at this time, and again do not be afraid of the price you pay for the right bird.

Of the three or four cockerels, keep the two that make the best headway. Mate one of these to a purchased trio of hens, and give them all your best attention. The object of the second cockerel is to guard against the first being useless as a fertilizer, and the object of the second pen is to arrange to breed your own male stock for future matings. This may seem useless expense, but one can rely more on what they know themselves, than what they are told, and also the standard you wish to attain is more quickly reached.

The continuation from here is the point where so many go astray. Select only your choicest and keep your numbers down. A few can be watched and selections made, where numbers constitute a chore.

The practice of buying eggs for setting in my estimation is wrong. The results are seldom good, especially when the eggs have any distance to come, and, again, you do not know if you are getting what you pay for. A query may arise: Why hens and a cockerel in the first purchase? And, I answer that the size and stamina of their offspring more than offsets the probable lack in numbers.

To summarize my points of most intrinsic worth:

1. Buy the best, preferably two or three hens and a cockerel.
2. Select and keep only your very best.
3. Keep your numbers down until you have attained what you required.
4. Give them of your very best.

Alta. L. N. JONES.

HOW I RAISE POULTRY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I built my hen house 12 feet by 24 feet; with three large windows in the south; these low enough for the sun to strike the floor in the winter. I then bought twenty-five good grade hens (Plymouth Rock) and the best rooster I could buy, a bird which weighed about 10 pounds. After getting experience with these birds I bought six purebred hens from a good breeder. These I kept in a pen by themselves during the breeding season, setting all the eggs under my grade hens. I was able to raise a fine lot of purebreds. I marked the chicks with a common leather punch by punching between the toes. I also bought some purebred eggs, but I find it pays best to buy eggs from a man who does not keep his birds confined to a small pen, and keeping them most for show purposes, as the chicks are not nearly so strong as when raised from a flock that has free run.

I start the incubator on the first of April, and usually take about three hatches from it. I set hens as soon as they are broody. I bought the incubator because I could not get broody hens when I wanted them. Last year I had pullets laying in October. I now have a fine flock of purebreds which are good layers, and of which we are justly proud. I find that it is necessary to cull hard, even with purebreds. We ship all the culls to Winnipeg.

Our flock pays better than anything else on the farm, for the cost is not much, and it is a poor hen that does not make over \$1.00 profit in a year.

I keep purebred turkeys and geese, which are just as profitable as our hens. I lost a lot of hens at first from the wolves, but two good hounds is the cure for that.

Man. HENRY WOODCOCK

BUY HATCHING EGGS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best way to make a start with a good breed and strain of poultry is to purchase hatching eggs in the spring. Better birds are obtained for the money, than by purchasing breeding stock. An unrelated cockerel can be bought every season to prevent in-breeding, or

Don't Wait for the *LIGHTNING* to Strike your Home.

It means death and destruction when it comes. Why take chances? You owe it as a sacred duty to your family to guard them and their home from the fateful and terrible lightning. Don't delay. There is certain, absolute protection in

The DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Control

Lightning causes three out of four fires in the country. Proven by statistics of fire insurance companies.

Insurance companies urge you to protect your home with the Dodd System of lightning protection. It is a matter of business with them. It saves them three-fourths of all their fire losses.

Delay May Be Fatal! Act Now!!

Start by writing us. You will be serving your own best interests. Protection costs but a small fraction of what you have at stake. The rods are erected once for all. It is a permanent investment, adds but slightly to the cost of your buildings, and the reduced rates of insurance quickly repay the cost. See to it that you get the Dodd System, the one which affords unquestioned protection, the system which has universal endorsement. It is installed under a personal, binding guarantee to refund all money or make good your damage, if damage occurs. Note the Trade Mark below. You will find it on all genuine D.-S. rods. See that it is on the system you buy.

It will pay you to read our great Lightning Book, a book you can understand. Makes everything plain. Large pages, many striking lightning pictures from photographs. Contains Prof. Dodd's great Lecture on Lightning. Your free copy is waiting. Write for it to-day.

DODD & STRUTHERS,
453 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa



Benjamin Franklin, Originator of Lightning Control



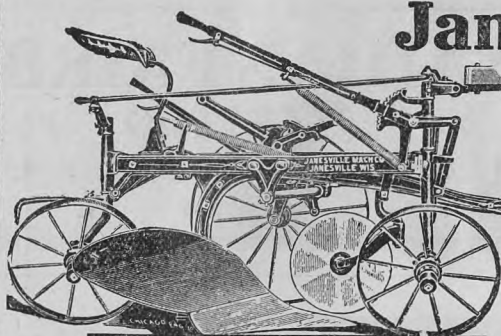
West Dodd Originator of the Dodd System



Standard Copper Cable Rods at the Standard Price



Janesville Plows Win Again In Farmers Own Plowing Matches At Wheatland, Ill., and Again At Big Rock, Ill.



List of Winnings At Wheatland 1910

Sweepstakes Prize, for the best work done by any plow in any class. First, Second and Third Prizes in Post Graduate class—First Prize in Boy's Class under 15 years. First and Third Prizes in Prize Winner's Class—Second and Third Prizes in Riding Plow Class—Second Prize in Boys' Class under 17 years.

At Big Rock 1910

Sweepstakes Prize—won by a Janesville for the fourth time in succession. First, Second and Third Prizes in Prize Winner's Class. First and Second Prizes in Men's Riding Class. Janesville Plows were not entered in any other classes at Big Rock. The above is the most complete victory ever won by a plow and caps the climax to a series of big winnings in years past. The record of the Janesville is proof that they are the world's best plows.

Ten Thousand Farmers witnessed the overwhelming Janesville Plow victories last September. While you may not be interested in the many victories of the Janesville, you are interested in getting the plow that will do the best work for you—for the longest term of years. Janesville has proved their value and superiority.

The contests at Wheatland and at Big Rock are promoted and run by farmers. They offer their own prizes and have absolute control. They are in no way interested in advancing the interests of any particular manufacturer. Only farmers with their own plows are allowed to enter. The sole object of these contests is to create a sentiment for better plowing and better farming. And the many Janesville victories are

The Best Proof of Highest Quality

If you look carefully into the materials, the construction and the principle used in the Janesville you will know why they repeatedly outclass all other plows.

Simply trip the "lift" with your foot and the horses pull the plow bottom into the ground at the start and out of the furrow at the end. The point of the plow bottom always goes in and comes out first just like the walking plow, because the movement is just like your arms. In entering the ground the heel of the plow bottom is held up—so the point must go down. In leaving the ground, the heel of the bottom is held down, so the point must come out of the ground first. This Janesville feature eliminates the objections to the foot-lift as compared with the hand-lift. You have absolute control of plow bottom at any position between the highest and lowest points of action in the Janesville. Our simple, effective, self-leveling device is something that all plow-makers have tried to get for years, but only we have succeeded. There are many other reasons for Janesville superiority.

Send Postal For All Janesville Books

We will give you the name of our dealer in your town so you can see the Janesville. We also make the famous Janesville Walking Plows, Riding or Walking Cultivators, Disk Cultivators, Disk Harrows and Janesville Corn Planters. When you write for Janesville Plow Book, say whether you are interested in any of our other implements. We'll gladly send you all the Janesville books free—postage prepaid. Send postal or letter, now to

THE JANESVILLE MACHINE COMPANY

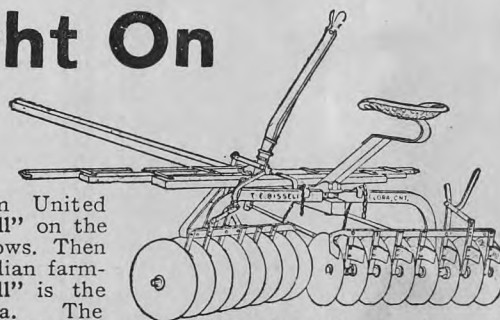
11 King Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Plates Stay Tight On The "Bissell"

You'll like to cultivate your land with the "Bissell" Harrow, because the plates stay tight under all conditions. The "Bissell" is constructed in such a way that the malleable axle nuts can be drawn up so tight it is impossible for the heavy square axles to spring or stretch. Consequently, the plates have no chance to work loose. They have to remain tight.

We ask farmers from United States to test the "Bissell" on the same land with other harrows. Then they will know why Canadian farmers swear that the "Bissell" is the best harrow in America. The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because it cuts easier, pulverizes better, has no neck weight and does the work quicker. Our harrow booklet explains its construction. Send to Dept. A for it. And be sure to remember that the genuine "Bissell" has the name "Bissell" stamped on each harrow.



T. E. Bissell Company, Ltd., Elora, Ont.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Ltd. Sole Agents - WINNIPEG

If you have live stock or seed grain for sale write
The Farmer's Advocate for advertising rates

Fairbanks-Morse Tractors

THE TRACTOR WITH A STRONG PULL

Just as Easy and Simple to Operate, Just as Efficient and Economical on Fuel as That Fairbanks-Morse Engine in the Elevator in Your Own Town

SPECIAL FEATURES

Simple Economical

Reliable Powerful

Slow Engine Speed

(Insuring long life and small repair charges)

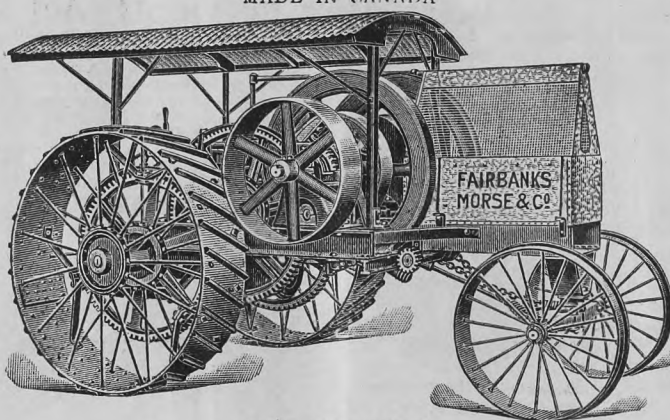
Heavy Steel Gears

(Well covered and lubricated)

Easy to Operate

(One lever controls forward and reverse)

MADE IN CANADA



FAIRBANKS-MORSE
25 Horse Power Tractor

FAIRBANKS Morse Gasoline Engines

are recognized as the STANDARD by the GREAT RAILROADS, LINE ELEVATOR COMPANIES and the LARGEST CORPORATIONS because of their superior design, economy of fuel and certainty of operation. They cost the most at first, but are the cheapest per year of service and the best to buy in the long run.

We have a few territories untaken and want reliable agents who want to sell the best engines made and who have the ability to demonstrate for a line which has no competition. Mere imitations and different designs sold at lower prices and on longer terms have failed in any way to affect the progress of the FAIRBANKS-MORSE engines, and our factory in Toronto has now double the capacity it had two years ago, and is pressed to the utmost to fill the demand for its high grade goods.

I Want Your Traction Engine Catalogue by Return Mail, Free

Name.....

F.A. P.O.....

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, CALGARY, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N. B., TORONTO, VANCOUVER

a sitting of eggs obtained, from which cockerels can be used.

And now for the important question, and that is, the breed to go in for. Some poultry journals advise the breed one fancies. Suppose one fancies bantams, or another of the numerous fancy breeds. Can a commercial success be made of these? Why certainly not. In choosing a breed remember that there is more profit in egg production than from the meat side. If one is going in for poultry on a fairly large



White Leghorn Cock from Pen that Won First for W. J. Heaslip at Brandon

scale egg-producing breeds should be chosen. Non-sitters are an advantage where large numbers are kept, but incubators must be used in hatching. If poultry is not kept on a large scale and hens are used for hatching it is well to get a broody breed that are good layers, quick maturers, make good broilers and roasters, are hardy and make good mothers.

The best system of breeding to increase productiveness is to breed from

DAY AFTER DAY- YEAR IN YEAR OUT AN IHC PAYS BIGGEST - PROFITS -

NOT only should your cream separator pay you the best possible profit at the start—but it should keep on paying biggest profits for a lifetime.

The durability of a separator is just as important as its skimming qualities. Many separators break down just when they are beginning to pay for themselves. Avoid loss and disappointment by getting an IHC Cream Harvester. They skim as clean and run as easily years hence as on the day they were bought.

IHC Cream Harvesters

have proved their value by years of perfect service. If you investigate all cream separators you will appreciate IHC features and advantages all the more. You will find that IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators with gears which are dust and milk proof and at the same time easily accessible; IHC Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass. IHC Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability; the IHC bowl is free from slots or minute crevices—that is why it is so remarkably easy to clean.

A Style and Size for You

Made in two styles—Dairstmaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes. The IHC local dealer will be glad to explain the many IHC Cream Harvester advantages, all of which have much to do with your dairy profits. Ask him for catalogues and all information, or, write nearest branch house for information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Leithbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago U.S.A. (Incorporated)

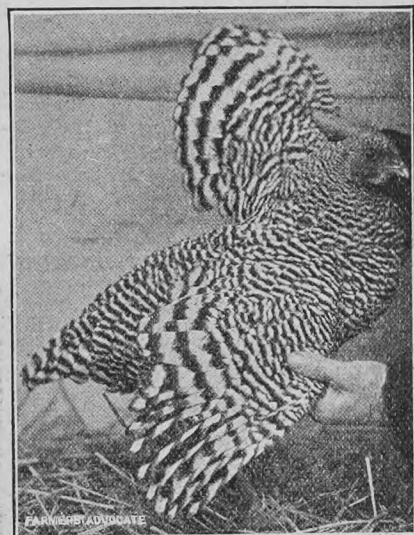


IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



selected two-year-old hens. I will give you my method. In the winter I leg-band my best laying pullets. This is done by a secret system of testing, called the Potter system, which can be bought for \$1.00 from the I. F. Potter Company in the state of Illinois. This enables me to pick out the heaviest layers, and by marking these I can then use them when two years old, with the assurance that I am only breeding from my best winter layers.



First Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet at Winnipeg and Brandon Shows, Owned by Mrs. A. Cooper

I mate these hens to strong cockerels of a good laying strain.

One of the secrets of breeding vigorous stock is to cull closely. When chicks are small any weak ones should be killed, and the same with fowls at all stages. However, if this system is followed when chicks are small it will be a rare sight to see anything but active, healthy birds in the flocks. Never doctor a fowl. It doesn't pay.

B. C. J.

L. F. SOLLY.

CORRUGATED -PORTABLE- GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning
and Storm Proof.

Protects the grain—ab-
solutely vermin proof.

Write for particulars—

THE
Metallic Roofing Co.
LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

2726

Western Canada Factory
797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg
Agents wanted in some sections

Kootenay Fruit Lands

Only a few Central Park lots left.
Prices \$5.50 to \$30.00 per acre.
Terms \$10 cash, balance monthly
payments. Surveyor's report on
each lot. Write for leaflet H.

E. B. McDermid
Nelson, B. C.



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease
for hay and grazing purposes all re-
served quarters or half-sections. For
particulars apply the Land Depart-
ment, Hudson's Bay Company, Win-
nipeg.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or
any male over eighteen years old, may
homestead a quarter-section of available Dom-
inion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.
The applicant must appear in person at the
Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the
district. Entry by proxy may be made at any
agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother,
son, daughter brother or sister of intending
homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and
cultivation of the land in each of three years.
A homesteader may live within nine miles of
his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely
owned and occupied by him or by his father.

In certain districts a homesteader in good
standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-
side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six
years from date of homestead entry (including the
time required to earn homestead patent) and
cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home-
stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may
take a purchased homestead in certain districts.
Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside
six months in each of three years, cultivate
fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this
advertisement will not be paid for.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

CHAPTER V

(Continued From Last Week.)

There is a peculiar odor in this attic
on rainy days that is as much a part of
it as the smell of the hickory logs in
the stove, the familiar furniture, and
the view from the window. During
the past two years when I have closed
my eyes, led by memory I have gone
from room to room of the rambling
house, and trodden every inch of the
home soil from the path beneath the
Mother Tree in the garden to the
farther side of the field toward the bars
where the wild apple blossoms make a
rosy wall. When I arrived at the attic,
the room and the odor always came
together—the pungent, waxy smell of
wasps.

To-day, in addition to wasps and
wood smoke, a third tincture is added,
wet dogs! Bluff is here as a matter
of course, and owing to his long hair
and affectionate disposition, his fra-
grance is the most in evidence of the
five. It has been very amusing to
watch Bluff, for his perturbation of
mind as to whether he should follow
father or me is singular. The first
week he bounced wildly hither and
thither, as if he had lost his wits, not
being able to decide what to do; but
during the past few days he has ad-
hered to an evidently thought-out plan
of following the Stanhope in the morn-
ing and staying with me in the after-
noon; that is, unless I then go out also,
in which case he continues to follow
until he begins to lag, and we stop and
pull him into the gig, where he lies
blissfully content at my feet, occasion-
ally giving my shoes a furtive and
affectionate lick, as he used to the birds
he retrieved.

Pat, the wire-haired terrier, was a
six-weeks puppy when I went away.
He had been given to father by a dog
breeder in the next village, in an out-
burst of gratitude for a little bit of deft
surgery that he had done in the goodness
of his heart for a pet dog which the
man loved with the intensity that
some rough natures feel for dumb
animals. There was no veterinary
surgeon in the neighborhood, and
father was always willing to aid animals
where his knowledge was applicable,
regardless of professional criticism,
though he would not accept fees for
such services.

The natural result had been that
there was never a dearth of animals
about the place. I have always counted
from one to half a dozen dogs at my
heels since babyhood, and it was in-
variably a small dog with a blanket
pinned on shawl fashion that rode in
my little carriage instead of the
orthodox doll.

It was not to be expected that Pat
should remember me, and in truth he
did not. Bluff, however, had evidently
told him all the facts of the case and
impressed him in my favor; for he is
now continually sneaking away from
Tim, with whom he has always lived
at the stable, and nosing me out. Then
when I am found, he stands with his
body drawn backward, one ear cocked
and the other lopping over, a grin on
his homely, hairy face, as with a sort
of twinkle of the eye he gives a few
short barks, as much as to say, "Did
you think you could hide from such a
thing as a red-haired Irish terrier by
the name of Pat?"

He is a respecter of dog law, however,
and never ventures to lie on my feet
when Bluff is by. Seniority rules in
dog-land, where the oldest resident, be
he great or small, strong or feeble,
quarrelsome or easy-going, is King and
the final authority on matters of
etiquette. No one disputes his rule,
that is, no full grown dog of gentlemanly
instincts; of course, the gambols of
puppies do not count. Sedate old dogs
always tolerate them, sometimes ad-
ministering a very mild cuff when
awakened from after-dinner naps by

having their ears chewed by the rest-
less pups. But quite as often they
sit blinking and gratified with the
antics, wearing very much the same ex-
pression as a big human whose hair
is pulled and mouth pried open by a
rollicking pink-fisted baby.

Bluff's field companion, Lark, though
only half his age, is lying almost under
the stove; his soft white coat lightly
touched with black is in a sad condition,
being thickly matted with burrs.

He forgot himself last evening and
his dignity as a bird-dog, to go out with
some farmers and their clever mongrel
curs with whom he was acquainted, on
a coon hunt. The poor fellow didn't
even get a sniff at the coon, but brought
home half the burrs and stick-tights
this side of the charcoal camp, making
a nice bit of work for me; for as soon as
he is rested, I must get him in shape
again, with the aid of an oily comb.
Then Tim can wash him, but Tim is
too rough with a comb. You mustn't
lunge at the silky coat of a beautiful
Gordon setter with the same vigorous
swish that is used to curry a horse.

(To be continued)

GOSSIP

R. H. Taber recently sold the Clydes-
dale mare, Hillcrest Diamond, to An-
drew Laidlaw, Spokane, U. S. A.

Colquhoun & Beattie have sold their
well known prize winning Percheron
stallion, Harpneur, to head the stud
of H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. They
have also sold the stallion, Gaiton, to
a company at Neepawa.

Owing to ill health George Jaques,
of Jaques Bros., Lamerton, has been
obliged to go to England for an in-
definite period. In the meantime
his brother, Archie Jaques, will carry
on business at the Suffolk Ranch.
He is ready and willing to answer
questions or to show his horses.

Kinnard-Haines Co., of Minneapolis,
have issued an attractive catalog, de-
scribing their Flour City traction en-
gines. The experiences of fourteen
years are referred to, and illustrations
show their outfits at work plowing,
threshing, etc., The description of
the various parts of the machine and
the warranty and agreement are well
worth reading.

R. E. Everest, for the past year and
a half, foreman on the Lacombe Ex-
perimental Farm, has been appointed
superintendent of the new farm at
Scott, Sask. He took up the new po-
sition on March 1.

FARMERS' CLUBS

Bulletin number 1, issued by Saskatch-
ewan College of Agriculture, deals with
farmers' clubs. It has been prepared
by Prof. F. Hedley Auld, who has
charge of extension work at the college.
After outlining the need for education,
and the work of other organizations,
a farmers' club in every school district
is recommended. Programmes and the
carrying on of the work are outlined.
Suggested constitutions for local clubs,
as well as for county associations, are
given.

BULLETIN ON FLAX

There has been prepared in the pro-
vincial department of agriculture at
Regina a bulletin on growing flax in
Saskatchewan. It discusses in simple
language the preparation of soil and of
seed, the time at which to sow, and the
methods of harvesting, the outlook for
flaxseed in the markets of the world,
the prospects of some use being made
of the straw, and a number of other
phases of the question—all from the
standpoint of Saskatchewan.

Any person, whether resident in the
province or not, whether living on a
farm or not, who is interested in the
growing of flax—a crop that has at-
tracted great attention in Saskatchewan
of recent years—should address a post-
card to the department of agriculture,
Regina, and request a copy of Bulletin
No. 24, entitled "Hints for Flax-
growers." The bulletin is designed
and prepared more particularly to meet
the needs of the great army of home-

Nature's Cure for a Cough

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed
and Turpentine is the Most
Largely Imitated Medi-
cine in the Country

What to give the children for croup
and colds is the problem mothers now
have to solve. Most of them finally
decide on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lin-
seed and Turpentine, and make it a
rule to always have some in the house.

In this medicine are linseed, tur-
pentine and other well known ingre-
dients of unmistakable value in the
cure of colds. It is pleasant to take,
so much so that children delight to
use it.

So generally is this great medicine
used that several imitations have
been put on the market. All alike in
name only. They are not made from
the same formula, nor do they bear
the name of Dr. Chase.

You know what you can expect
from the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of
Linseed and Turpentine, but you can-
not put much faith in an imitation
which sells on the reputation of the
article it imitates.

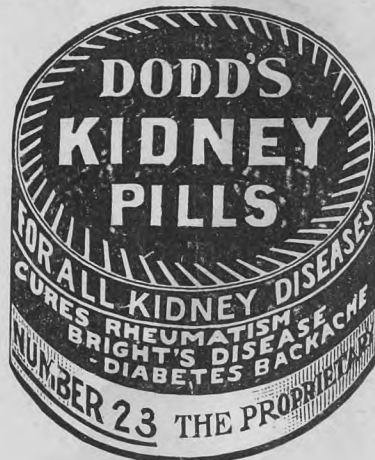
On every bottle of the genuine will
be found the portrait and signature
of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous
Receipt Book author. This is for your
protection and for the protection of
your children. Be sure to get the
genuine, even if it costs a few cents
more. 25 cents a bottle, family size
60 cents; all dealers, or Edmansson,
Bates & Co., Toronto.

**COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH**
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-
PAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

steads and other settlers who have
taken up land within the last three
years on the open prairies of the west-
ern and southwestern portions of
Saskatchewan.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF C.N.R.

A new immigration office of the
Canadian Northern Railway has been
opened at 52 Scott Block, Winnipeg.
Thomas Howell, head of the depart-
ment, with the experience of several
years in immigration work to guide him,
is conducting a propaganda in Great
Britain that has enabled him to secure
the finest class of immigrants who
have ever come to Canada. The
Royal Line Steamers have their full ac-
commodation taken for all sailings well
into the summer. Mr. Hawley of the
Winnipeg office, is claiming a large pro-
portion of farm hands and domestics for
the West, and if the applications from
those desiring help are as prompt and in
as sufficient numbers as already seems
assured, the labor problem will not
be such an acute one for this and follow-
ing seasons.



I'll Save the Health of A Million Men in 1911

—Your Very Life Depends



N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man
Racine, Wis.

Read What Steel Shoe Users Say— Two Out of Thousands

Dear Sir:—I have worn a pair of your steel shoes three winters, this is the fourth. I have worn them hard and have been very rough with them. I'm perfectly satisfied with them. They surely do all you say they will. They are a great comfort. I was afraid they'd not fit when I sent for them, but I had no trouble. I wear No. 8 and had plenty of room in them. I have a high instep and thought I would have trouble as I generally do with all leather shoes, but not so, I had all the room I wanted. I stood out in the timber cutting wood the coldest days and never suffered at all. You will find \$3.00 for another pair of 6 in. steel shoes No. 8. I've talked for them everywhere I went and think you'll get other orders from here.

H. L. KOLB,
P. O. Temple, Indiana.

Dear Sirs:—Pleased find enclosed \$2.75, for one pair No. 6 steel shoes and one box rivets. Ship by express. I bought a pair of No. 7 steel shoes of you three years ago. I am well pleased with them. They have just given out after three years wear.

HENRY WOHLWEND,
Knoxville, Tenn.

UPON the care and protection you give your feet. Wet, clammy feet cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Colds, and Pneumonia. My Steel Shoes prevent these ills—keep the feet dry, comfortable, healthy—twelve months in the year. The greatest shoe ever invented for any man who works outside. I want **you** to have a pair. If in a hurry you **Can Order Right From This Advertisement**—without risks—without waits—on my special Free Examination Plan, explained below. For the sake of your health and the comfort of your feet—and to **save money**—

You Must Wear "Steel Shoes"

I am the Steel Shoe Man. I invented and introduced them to the farmers and out-of-door workers everywhere. I have already sold Steel Shoes to **over 500,000** satisfied wearers—men and boys who can now work anywhere, at any time, in perfect health and comfort—their feet "dry as powder"—always rested and supported.

I expect to sell Steel Shoes to **as many more** in 1911. Because wherever I sell one pair, on an absolute average, I sell three more. Steel shoes advertise and sell themselves. That's why I **can afford** to make this liberal Free Examination Offer—and give you the privilege of putting your feet into them, right at home—and examining their splendid construction. You will vow you never before experienced such shoe comfort. Steel Shoes require no breaking in—your foot "takes to" them instantly. The uppers are made of extra-strong, extra pliable leather—specially waterproof—never get stiff or hard—or let the dampness in.

The soles **fairly invite** the feet with their delightful, sanitary Hair Cushion lining—but, of course, the **great big** feature of Steel Shoes is their wonderful Steel Soles. Soles

and sides are of one piece of this light, springy, wear-forever steel. The soles are protected from wear by Adjustable Steel Rivets which give a firm footing. Rivets can easily be replaced **by you** when partly worn off. **Fifty** extra rivets cost only 30 cents and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the insteps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes **now**. If it has happened my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

With a pair of Steel Shoes it is impossible to run a rusty nail into your foot as frequently happens with rubber boots which oftentimes results in lockjaw—it's impossible to slip or slide or fall in them. No ground is stony enough to injure Steel Shoes or bruise your feet. The heaviest, sharpest snags can't penetrate that specially hardened steel.

Steel shoes will easily outwear three to six pairs of the best all-leather shoes ever made. They will positively

Save You Over \$10 Every Year

Steel Shoes for Men and Boys in sizes
5 to 12—6, 9, 12 and 16 inches high

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, \$2.50
Steel Shoes 6 in. high, better grade of leather, \$3.00
Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$3.50
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, \$4.00 per pair
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$5.00
Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$6.00
Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$7.00

Boys' Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 5

6 in. high Boys' Steel Shoes, \$2.50
9 in. high Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan, \$3.50

In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry!

Don't wait. Remember, you can order Steel Shoes direct from this advertisement—with every privilege of Free Examination—and your money back instantly if their quality don't convince you. Write for my Free Book, "The Sole of Steel." Mailed on request.

We strongly recommend the 6 in. high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 and the 9 in. high Steel Shoes at \$5.00 per pair as they give the best possible satisfaction. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16 in. Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Don't wait a single moment. Ask your banker—your Express Agent—if this is not the order of a responsible firm. Besides, you know that the editor of this paper would not run my advertising if I did not treat the readers square and if my shoes were not all I claim. Why take the risk of delay—when you've only to fill out the Free Examination Coupon herewith? Don't suffer another day the tortures of warped, misshapen leather shoes. **Don't** run the health risks. Mail the coupon. Right away today. There is too much at stake to allow for delay. You take no risk—nothing to lose—everything to gain—your money back if you say so. Address me personally. And I'll see that your order is filled and shipped right—the day I get it. Write

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

Steel Shoe Co.

Dept. 18,
Toronto, Canada

U. S. Factory,
Racine, Wisconsin
Great Britain Factory—
Northampton, England

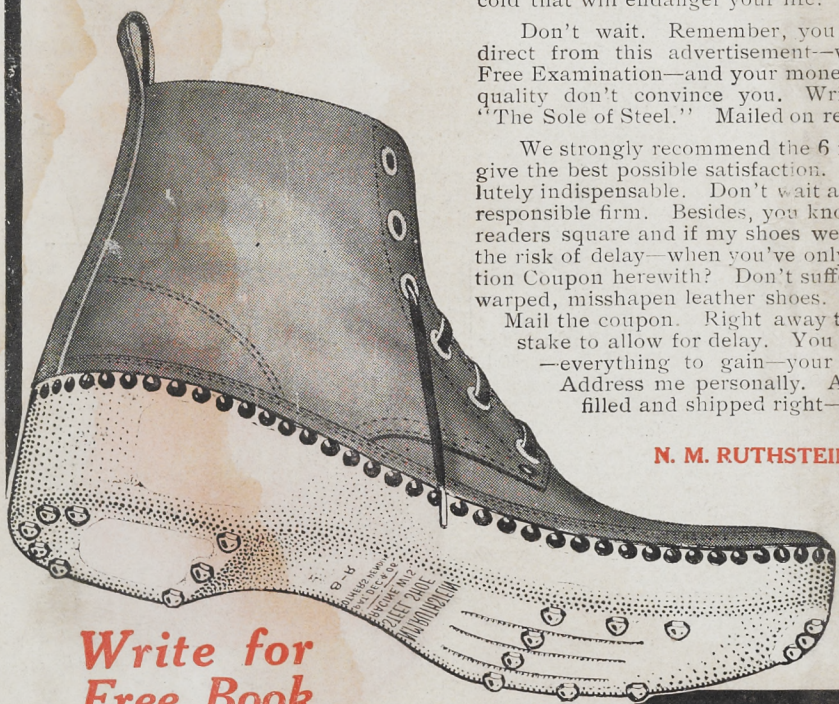
FREE Examination Blank

This is Not An Order Unless You're Satisfied to
Keep the Shoes after the Free Examination

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 18, Toronto, Canada

Gentlemen—I am sending you a pair of Steel Shoes on Free Examination, with the understanding that I may try them on and walk around the house in them and with the further understanding that if they fail to satisfy me immediately I can simply notify you to send for them at your expense and you will refund my money at once.

I enclose..... for \$.....
in payment for..... pair Steel Shoes, size.....
Name.....
Town.....State.....
County.....R. F. D.....



Write for
Free Book